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The Defense Program

SUBMARINE MINES

ONE little TNT-packed mine can sink the largest vessel afloat. The submarine mine is so very cheap, too!

These two facts have resulted in the evolution within the last 100 years of an entirely new weapon of warfare—a method of warfare still developing and still with unestimated potentialities.

It was not the U-boats which were perplexing the British Admiralty last month, but a new magnetic mine which in the space of a few short weeks claimed dozens of Allied and neutral merchant and naval ships. And probably one of the things which hastened the end of the last great war was the laying shortly before the Armistice of a mine barrage from the Orkney Islands to Norway which promised to become a big factor in eliminating the German submarine menace. The present war, if sufficiently prolonged, may see attempts to lay similar barriers. That barrier, incidentally, was possible only because of a development in mines new in its day—an antenna which would set off a mine many feet distant should it strike so much as a projecting bolt in the hull of a vessel.

Back of the power of the mine is a simple axiom of physics: water is nearly incompressible. It was Capt. David Bushnell, of Connecticut, who demonstrated in 1787, that water pressure develops an intensity of action in a sub-surface explosion sufficient to destroy nearby vessels. It is this tremendous power which can rip the hulls out of the strongest vessels, though the exploding mine itself need not touch the ship.

America's inventive genius has carried on the development of the mine. Robert Fulton, developer of the steamboat, invented a type of submarine mine, and Samuel Colt, inventor of the revolver, experimented with electrically discharged mines. By the outbreak of the Civil War, the mine had developed to a point where the Confederates were able to employ it with great success against the blockading Northern naval forces, destroying several ironclads and 11 wooden ships.

Today both the Army and the Navy are spending substantial sums in the development of mines and of mine-laying techniques. The emergency defense budget carries funds for the preparation of mines for instant use.

Mines may be divided into three categories—the controlled mine, the uncontrolled mine, and the free mine. The first two are anchored mines, the latter is a "drifter" whose use is strictly regulated by International Law. Yet it fills legitimate functions. A Naval commander seeking to cover a retreat or a reassembling of his forces, or to protect one of his flanks, may toss overboard a quantity of these free mines, and thus effectively shield his forces from the enemy. These mines are so constructed that they slowly admit water and thus after a few hours—usually about three—sink harmlessly to the bottom of the sea. This type of mine is used exclusively by the Navy.

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In its continuing efforts to get the best in communication methods, the Army Signal Corps is experimenting with various types of facsimile transmitters, by means of which it would be possible to send rapidly over long distances exact copies of maps, photographs and other documents of value in the field. One type under test is shown above. Inspecting it are Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA, Lt. Col. F. H. Pritchard, Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, USN, Lt. Col. Joseph N. Dalton, and Col. John C. Moore.

Adm. Taussig to Testify In Navy Reorganization

A five-man subcommittee was named by the House Naval Affairs Committee on Monday, 8 Jan. 1940, to study the recommendations of the various bureaus of the Navy Department on the Vinson Plan for reorganization of the Navy Department.

The subcommittee as stated in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL consists of Representative Colgate W. Darden, of Va., Chairman, and Representatives Carl Vinson, of Ga., Melvin Maas, of Minn., W. Sterling Cole, of N. Y., and William S. Jacobsen, of Iowa, members.

The subcommittee has been accorded full committee privileges by the Naval committee, and will hold hearings, call witnesses and publish a transcript of its proceedings. Representative Darden said this week that it will be impossible for his group to begin work until the full committee has disposed of the Vinson naval expansion bill, upon which hearings are now in progress.

The reports of all the Navy Department Bureaus on the reorganization plan are now being printed to facilitate the study. Representative Maas said that he has requested Mr. Darden to call Rear Adm. J. K. Taussig, USN, commander of the 5th Naval District, as one of the first witnesses.

Representative Maas told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week that despite the fact that 1 April has been set as the date the subcommittee will report back to the full committee, there will be no hasty legislation. Mr. Maas said that the

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Marine Corps Brigade Exercises in Caribbean

More than 2,000 men of the First Marine Brigade, Fleet Marine Force, left Quantico, Va., this week to begin two months' training in landing exercises in the Caribbean Sea.

The Marines, commanded by Brig. Gen. Holland M. Smith, brigade commander, left Quantico by train for Norfolk on 10 Jan., and sailed from that port the next day on battleships of the Atlantic Squadron. The brigade comprises a regiment of infantry, a battalion of field artillery, a chemical company, a tank company, an engineer company and other brigade troops.

Cooperating with the brigade in their landing exercises will be the First Marine Aircraft Group, commanded by Lt. Col. Field Harris, which will fly from Quantico sometime this month.

Landing exercises No. 6, as they will be known, will be similar in scope to the landing exercises No. 5, conducted last year, prior to execution of Fleet Problem XX. They will take place in the same general area of Culebra Island.

Though there will be no United States Fleet in Caribbean waters this year, the Navy will take active part in the exercises and many vessels of the Atlantic Squadron will participate. Rear Adm. Hayne Ellis, commanding the Atlantic Squadron, will be in active charge of the maneuvers.

Chief umpire of the exercises will be Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur who will in this way be afforded an excellent opportunity to inspect the training activities

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Name Corps Generals; Secretary to Inspect

Commanders and Chiefs of Staff for the two Army Corps to be organized for large scale corps and army exercises in the South this April have been decided upon as follows:

IV Army Corps, Ft. Benning, Ga.—Brig. Gen. Walter C. Short, USA, commanding, and Col. Martin C. Shallenberger, Inf., USA, as Chief of Staff.

IX Army Corps, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, USA, commanding, and Lt. Col. George R. Meyer, CAC, USA, as Chief of Staff.

Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick, USA, commanding the Third Army, serves as Army commander and director of the exercises and will determine the details of the composition of the Corps as well as the umpire system, the manner of conducting the maneuvers, etc. It is understood that the First, Fifth and Sixth Divisions, together with corps units, probably will comprise the IV Corps, while the Second Division, the First Cavalry Division, the Seventh Cavalry Brigade (Mecz), various Infantry units and corps troops, will constitute the IX Corps.

The two chiefs of staff for the Corps are now instructors at the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., but will be released for duty with the Corps about 1 Feb., when the regular course at the school will be concluded. In addition students now at the Command and General Staff School will be given duty with the Corps and with other units in field training as follows:

To Fort Benning, Georgia

Capt. George E. Bruner, Inf., IV Army Corps, IGD.
Capt. Charles P. Cabell, A.C., IV Army Corps, AC.
Maj. Edgar L. Clewell, S.C., IV Army Corps, SC.
Maj. Richard A. Gordan, F.A., IV Army Corps, Art. Sec.
Maj. William Q. Jeffords, Jr., C.A.C., IV Army Corps, A.A. Officer.
Capt. Newton F. McCurdy, A.G.D., IV Army Corps, AGD.
Capt. Patrick F. Powers, C.W.S., IV Army Corps, CWS.
Maj. Paul W. Rutledge, C.A.C., IV Army Corps, GS.
Capt. John H. Stadler, Jr., Cav., IV Army Corps, GS.

To Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. William M. Crenay, Jr., C.W.S., IX Army Corps, CWS.
Capt. Josiah T. Dalbey, Inf., IX Army Corps, GS.
Capt. Charles L. Dasher, Jr., F.A., IX Army Corps, GS.
Capt. George DeGraaf, Q.M.C., IX Army Corps, QC.
Maj. William Hesketh, C.A.C., IX Army Corps, GS.
Capt. Cornelius C. Judwin, Cav., IX Army Corps, IGD.
Maj. Talley D. Joiner, A.G.D., IX Army Corps, AGD.
Capt. John H. McCormick, A.C., IX Army Corps, AC.
Capt. Willard F. Millice, F.A., IX Army Corps, Art. Sec.
Maj. George A. Patrick, C.A.C., IX Army Corps, A.A. Officer.
Maj. William O. Reeder, S.C., IX Army Corps, SC.

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Industrial Mobilization for National Defense Discussed by Editor

The series of articles concerning the United States Army and Navy published recently in the *Baltimore SUN*, has been followed by a series on Industrial Mobilization written by the same author, Mr. Mark S. Watson. Mr. Watson, editor of the *Sunday SUN*, and an outstanding analytical writer, served in the Intelligence Section of the General Staff of the AEF and has always taken a deep interest in National Defense. Following are extracts from Mr. Watson's articles on industrial preparedness:

THE early days of American participation in the World War were marked by a great many evils which hindsight showed could have been averted if there had been a modicum of foresight. Some evils are inescapable, for War is an abnormal thing, fortunately, and it is bound to produce abnormalities. But while that war was still running its course, and a determined nation was conquering itself as well as the enemy, and confusions were being lessened, and shortages corrected, there arose an insistent demand that "next time" these unnecessary handicaps should be eliminated in advance, while there is relative calm and leisure, rather than in the wild tumult of war.

Hence the Industrial Mobilization Plan, first published in 1931, revised in 1933, 1936, 1939, and, as a matter of fact, undergoing piecemeal revision all the time. It is as incessantly mobile as are the revisions of Army and Navy programs themselves—to which it is, of course, an essential supplement. The moment it ceases to change, its usefulness begins to end, for unless it is constantly prepared to function with a critical situation of the immediate present, it brings down on itself the familiar complaint that at the outset of hostilities nations are always prepared for the last war instead of the present one. The men in charge of America's Industrial Mobilization are pretty confident that no such complaint can be made of them. Time will show.

The War and Navy Departments refrain from itemizing their plans under Industrial Mobilization, and even from admitting that there are already prepared

bills for the conscription of man power and acquisition of supplies as soon as need arises, instead of doing it fumblingly and after delay as in 1917. Yet no sensible person doubts that such bills have been prepared and are under fairly constant revision to meet altered situations. Nor can he doubt that they are designed to mobilize American resources as in 1917-18, for warfare has not become less arduous in these twenty years. Nor can he see that there is any escape from these undoubted restrictions of the peacetime individual liberties of which America is proud. In wartime the nation's first concern is for victory as soon as possible; else there is no possible reason for going to war at all.

But that these essential wartime measures (certainly much less restrictive than those in force in totalitarian lands) will be made unnecessarily arduous is a matter of individual opinion. Generally speaking, emergencies bring the country's most capable men into power and office; in the last war thousands of national leaders in science, industry and trade gave freely services which could not have been bought in peacetime. The abuses of war powers were historically so few, in contrast with examples of patriotic sacrifice of self-interest, as to arouse national pride in performances on the home front as well as in France and at sea.

A notable feature of the present Industrial Mobilization program, like that of 1917-18, is its aim to limit the existence of any future wartime creations to the period of the war so that the arrival of peace may bring the prompt demolition of our wartime powers and restrictions, and a return to the individual liberties which are a democracy's boast.

* * *

The most cautious official has no objection to public knowledge that we have no worries over food supply, or coal, or iron, or oil, or copper—save that even here government will always exercise priority claims when necessary; and right now we are acquiring both Venezuelan and Mexican oil, to conserve our own rich deposits.

But, coming down to particulars, one must note that

our possession of ample iron ore is not enough; the metals mentioned above must be added to the iron in order to make the products necessary for war needs, and indeed for modern peace needs as well. Nickel, for instance, we must have, but in this case, while only one tenth of our needs is produced by mines within the United States, we get the rest readily enough from Canada.

We are not so fortunately placed with regard to the others, such as manganese: of our normal requirements of that commodity our mines produce only eight per cent, and currently we must import the rest from Brazil, Africa, Cuba, India—and Russia. All of our tin, save a fraction of one per cent, we now import, mainly from distant Malaya. We mine one per cent of our chromium, and import all the rest. And there are no synthetic substitutes for these necessities. As Tom Girdler said lately, we have most of the world's gold locked away idle in a Kentucky vault; yet the time might come when we would trade that whole almost incalculable fortune in "precious" metal for a very modest quantity of the so-called "base" metals which we lack, but which are mined in abundance in countries wholly without gold.

Rubber is a prime war material. It will be recalled that we acquired from Britain 175,000,000 pounds of it only a few weeks ago, in exchange for 600,000 tons of our overplentiful cotton, a prime war material which Britain happened to need. Nitrates, potash and platinum are prime war needs which we lacked in 1918. The last of these now comes to us from Alaska. Potash we have in quantity from lately developed Western resources. Nitrates we get by synthesis from the air, plus water power.

In some respects, then, so far as industrial raw materials of war are concerned, we have already pulled ourselves into a better position than in 1917. Much of this improvement had been gained by industry generally, for its own purposes unrelated to wartime needs. Much of it, however, has been definitely stimulated by Industrial Mobilization activity. Much of it, indeed, has been the actual performance of this endlessly functioning organization of the army and navy

Submarine Mines

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Also exclusively for Naval use is the uncontrolled mine, which is anchored to the bottom, but not connected to the shore. In this category are the magnetic mines, whose mechanism is a simple compass needle which is deflected from its normal position by the passage of a vessel, and so made to complete an electrical circuit. In this classification, too, is the antenna mine. Most of the mines dropped by low-flying aircraft are also uncontrolled—not free-mines, since they are designed to sink to the bottom of shallow waters.

Almost as varied as the types of these mines are the methods of anchoring them. There are simple anchors with a fixed length of cable which may be used where water depths are constant or are well-known. There are self-adjusting anchors, which dropped overboard with the mine, pay out cable until the mine is the desired depth below the surface.

The third type of mine, the controlled mine, is the pet of the Army's Coast Artillery Corps, and the technicians of that arm have brought it to a high degree of efficiency. Primarily use of the controlled mine is for protection of one's own harbors, so that friendly vessels may pass in and out in safety, but the surface and sub-surface ships of the enemy be barred effectively.

To accomplish this, the controlled mine must be one which can be rendered harmless or deadly from the shore. The Coast Artillery Corps has done this and more.

Remembering that mines are almost invariably sown in fields, it has been found desirable to connect them in circuits. At first, this required a separate shore cable for each mine, but M. Sgt. Paul R. Nelson of the Coast Artillery Corps led in the development of a conductor system whereby any or all of the mines of a group of 19 may be fired either by contact or by observation, and by means of

an armored electric cable having but a single conductor. In practice the number of mines in a group and the number of groups are varied to meet local conditions.

Without touching the controlled mines, the shore crews with a flick of a switch may:

1. Render them completely harmless.
2. Set them to explode upon contact with any vessel.
3. Explode one, several or all of the mines in a group upon completion of the circuit from shore, without contact.
4. Set them to signal the shore if one is touched, leaving to the crew there the decision whether or not to detonate the mine.

Dividing mine-laying functions between the two armed Services has been logically done. The defensive controlled mines are a responsibility of the Coast Artillery Corps since they are an integral part of harbor defense.

Use of the uncontrolled contact mines in harbors it is desired to block up or off shore has been left to the Navy, not only because operations are often conducted far from the coasts, but because mine-strewn passages may be used by vessels of the Navy and it is decidedly better that that Service place the mines through which its ships will pass.

The mineplanting service of the Coast Artillery now consists of eight laying vessels and numerous distribution box boats and other small craft. Through much practice these vessels have achieved a high degree of efficiency. Mine layers steam along at good speed, dropping complete assemblies—mine, anchor and lead cable—throwing the free end of the cable to the distribution box boat cruising alongside, so the crew of that boat may connect it to the cable of the entire circuit. It is stated that any of the important harbors of the country may be protected by mines in a single day, since shore connections are already in place and all depths have been surveyed carefully.

Even greater speed in mine-laying is achieved by the Navy, though it has not a single mine-layer built as such—present mine-laying force consists of eight converted destroyers. During the laying of the North Sea barrage one layer dropped overboard an average of better than 11 mines and anchors a minute. The Navy is remedying to some extent its deficiencies in mine-laying craft with construction of the minelayer *Terror*.

However, in time of emergency, both Army and Navy would have to augment considerably their mine-laying craft. This presents no special difficulties. The Navy went into the World War with just four vessels adapted as mine layers, but through conversions assembled sufficient craft—that despite some casualties—and was able to plant nearly 60,000 mines in the North Sea barrage. No special type ship is required for mine-laying, though, of course, specially-constructed vessels enable mines to be loaded and planted more rapidly and efficiently. Principal requisites are a long, unobstructed after deck on which tracks can be installed and capacity for stowing mines. Destroyers meet these requirements for the Navy; for the Coast Artillery Corps the average ferry boat would be very useful.

Neither service manufactures complete mines, though certain parts of the firing mechanisms are produced in Government plants. The rest is merely an assembly job. During the World War, the Navy obtained 10,000 antenna mines a week by letting contracts for standardized parts to factories all over the United States, only a few of which knew they were producing mines. Those mines contained 300 pounds of TNT, estimated to be destructive within a radius of 100 feet, though practical use showed them effective at lesser distances, and antenna of the mines last laid were shortened accordingly.

Base for assembly of the Coast Artillery's mine is at Ft. Monroe, Va. Each minelayer operates under the orders of the commander of the harbor defenses of the port in which she is based. Each has

on board two commissioned officers, one of whom is commanding officer. The master and deck and engineer officers—Army warrant officers who actually navigate the layers—hold licenses from the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. These officers and the crew under them are charged with actual operation of the vessel. When laying is to be done details of men are put aboard under command of the commissioned officers who have no part in the navigation of the vessel.

Supplying New Divisions

The concentration of the new divisions and corps troops in the South has brought to light many shortcomings in supply, Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson said 7 Jan., in New Orleans during the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

"These concentrations of men and machines," Assistant Secretary Johnson said, "are bringing to light many shortcomings. They show, for instance, the difficulties of supply. We always have maintained that it takes twice as long to provide equipment for a recruit, as it does to train him. Many of our divisional organizations may already be in the field but it will be May 15th before they have the minimum of motor transportation that we have prescribed for them. It is taking us more than six months from date of contract to date of delivery to get the trucks, the reconnaissance cars and the ambulances that we need. I say this in no criticism of the automotive industry that is furnishing the vehicles nor of the Army that has drawn up the specifications. If we could get delivery in about six months on every government contract our industrial mobilization program would give us but few worries. But if it takes six months for a well established, experienced, mobilized and efficient organization such as the automotive industry to deliver, think what may await us when we order guns, ammunition, searchlights and gas masks which are not in ordinary production at all."

Adm. Richardson Becomes CINCUS

With impressive ceremonies aboard the USS Pennsylvania at San Pedro, Calif., 6 January, Admiral C. C. Bloch, USN, turned over command of the United States Fleet to Admiral J. O. Richardson, USN.

Admiral Bloch's Remarks

In relinquishing command Admiral Bloch spoke as follows:

"Two years ago on this same quarterdeck, I said to you officers and men that our only excuse for being was to be ready to fight. It is my firm conviction that this Fleet is ready to fight, and for that condition, full credit is given to the officers and men of the Fleet who have worked so hard and so intelligently during our two years of service together.

"With world affairs in their present state of chaos, even greater effort is, and will be, necessary to keep us in that condition of readiness which the people of the United States have a right to expect. New weapons are being developed. New methods of employing old weapons are being used. There are perplexing and complicated questions of international relations in the solution of which the Fleet must perform its assigned tasks. As Commander-in-Chief, I have felt proud at all times of the unflinching and splendid efforts cheerfully made by the officers and men of the Fleet.

"It is with a feeling of satisfaction, closely allied to peace of mind, that I am about to turn over command to Admiral J. O. Richardson. His high professional attainments and outstanding qualities of leadership guarantee the required state of readiness, and guard against that enemy of progress—complacency."

Admiral Richardson Takes Over

In assuming command, Admiral Richardson said:

"Officers and men of the Fleet.

"Before reading my orders I would like to express my appreciation of the kind things the Commander-in-Chief has said about me.

"I have been more closely associated with Admiral Bloch, and I have known him more intimately than any other officer in the Navy.

"His superior qualities of mind and character and his broad professional attainments distinguish him as one of the outstanding officers of my time.

"Under him the Fleet has been brought to a high state of efficiency but like any other living organization it can not remain in a static condition.

"It must either improve or deteriorate. Whatever the form of an organization, or whatever the qualities of the individuals having a place therein, no organization can maintain or increase its efficiency unless its members are imbued with mutual respect, good will, understanding, and an earnest will to cooperate, and unless each individual performs his allotted task to the limit of his abilities.

"In these serious and disturbed times the people of the United States confidently rely upon the Navy as their first line of defense.

"We can not honorably discharge our obligation to our country unless each of us voluntarily contributes the last bit to his assigned task.

"I pledge myself to perform my duty in this way to the limit of my abilities. The people of our country can demand no more of you—they will be secure with no less."

Marine Corps Nominations

Although Senator Walsh, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, reported the nomination of Secretary Edison, which has now been confirmed, no action has been taken on the nominations of the generals in the Marine Corps.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Operations of Army's Class B Board; Navy Uniform Regulation Changes; Full Details on All Service Budgets; Assistant War Secretary Johnson Discusses Price Fixing; Changes in Promotion Plan Discussed by Military Committee?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.

Secretary Woodring Urges Action on Army Age Retirements; Senate Group to Hold Hearings

The War Department renewed its efforts this week to enact into law the proposed bill for age-in-grade retirements for promotion list officers of the Army.

In response to a letter from Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday decided to institute hearings on Friday 19 Jan. at which time Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, USA, deputy chief of staff, will testify. The committee also said it would be glad to hear Secretary Woodring should he desire to appear. The committee made it clear that witnesses in opposition to the Bill should feel free to come forward.

Secretary Woodring called attention of Senator Sheppard, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs committee, and Representative Andrew J. May, chairman of the House Military committee, to changes in the bill which would be necessary if it is to be enacted this year. Using the bill which was reported out of the House committee last year, and which excluded officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department from its provisions until 1 July 1954, Mr. Woodring pointed out that the effective date should be changed and also the limitation on the number of field officers should be raised because of the increases in the actual number in the Army since last year. The bill reduces the per cent of field officers from 40 per cent, as at present, to 34 per cent, but in order to forestall reduction of such officers when the bill would become effective it sets the number at the actual number at the time of the passage of the bill until such time as those numbers become less than 34 per cent when the new percentages become effective. In order to bring the bill up to date, therefore, Mr. Woodring asked that the total limitation on field officers be raised from 4,400 in the old bill to 4,701. Colonels would be increased from 660 to 705, lieutenant colonels from 990 to 1,058, and majors from 2,750 to 2,938.

In the House, Representative May announced that he will introduce the new bill next week and that when Secretary Woodring and General Marshall come before his committee on Tuesday, 16 Jan., the matter will be discussed.

The complete text of Mr. Woodring's letter to Senator Sheppard follows:

The full text of the letter follows:

"On July 24, 1929 you introduced in the Senate of the United States S. 2833, a bill 'to promote the efficiency of the National Defense' through vitalization of the promotion list in the Army. This bill, which was introduced at the request of the War Department, embodied amendments in connection with hearings before the House committee on Military Affairs in connection with H.R. 6639 and H.R. 6632, the so-called 'vitalization' bills.

"The failure to enact this measure in the first session of the 76th Congress makes certain changes necessary. These changes have been inserted in the attached copy of S. 2833. The first change appearing on pages one and two of the bills involves the number of field officers which shall not be exceeded in time of peace. The operation of the act of July 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 505), will result in an actual increase of 301 field officers in the fiscal year 1940. Inasmuch as nearly all of these will have been appointed prior to the time when hearings can be held on this measure, it is recommended that the bill be amended to provide for the legally authorized number of field officers, in accordance with the act of July 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 505) referred to; the number set out in the amended bill herewith assumes enactment of this legislation prior to the time further increases are necessitated by an increase in the commissioned strength of the Army, if provided, in fiscal year 1941.

"The second change appears on page seven of the bill and has to do with the effective date of the act, the change in this case being that of extending one year the effective date which would have been prescribed had the measure been enacted prior to the close of the first session of the 76th Congress.

"The War Department urgently recommends the introduction and enactment of this measure, so amended. While the solution of the problems of vitalization of the promotion list has been highly important for a considerable period, it becomes vital in view of the emergency condition with which the Army is now confronted. Considerable matter has appeared in the press and in the service journals concerning the inadvisability of the retirement or the removal from command status of officers of experience of this kind. The War Department desires to invite attention to the fact that both Great Britain and France, now at war, have prescribed drastic age-in-grade measures. In the case of Great Britain, on 10 Aug. 1938, with the Empire facing a situation apparently leading to war, the ages of retirement for each particular rank, were drastically lowered:

Generals and Lt. Gen. from 67 to 60
Maj. Gen. from 62 to 57
Cols. from 57 to 55
Lt. Cols. from 55 to 50
Majs. from 50 to 47

"Since the outbreak of the current war in Europe, by the decree of 4 Oct. 1939, France has further lowered the age of certain of her higher commanders. Prior to the promulgation of that decree their retirement ages were:

Maj. Gen. 62
Brig. Gen. 60
Cols. 59
Lt. Cols. 58
Majs. 56
Capt. 53

"With the promulgation of the decree of 4 Oct. 1939, it is prescribed that lieutenant colonels will not be promoted colonel if over 57 years of age, colonels will not be promoted brigadier general if over 58 years of age, and that major generals will not be given the rank and prerogative of Army corps commanders if over 60 years of age.

"Officers retired or transferred to the reserves in Great Britain and France are not used on combat command assignments, but officers in France transferred to the reserve by reason of age-in-grade may be promoted while in the reserve.

"The War Department desires again to stress the need of providing opportunity for younger officers to exercise command in appropriate grade and the necessity for a fixed attrition rate to provide the flow of promotion which will bring younger officers into appropriate grades at an age when they can be trained to exercise that command.

"Another important factor in connection with this legislation is the reduction in percentage of field officers in the promotion list branches from 40 per cent to 34 per cent. The increase in the commissioned strength during the current fiscal year has increased the number of field officers by 301. Further increases in the commissioned personnel to a total of 16,719, as now authorized, which are to be accomplished by annual increments over a period of nine years, will add approximately 1,100 field officers to the promotion list branches, which will be far in excess of our peace-time requirement. The revived bill corrects this defect by stabilizing the number of field officers until the ratio of 34 per cent is reached, while stagnation in promotion to field grades is avoided by the operation of a fixed attrition rate.

"The War Department requests introduction of the revised bill herewith and hearing at an early date in the second session.

Supply Corps Selection

A board consisting of the following named officers will be convened at the Navy Department on 15 Jan. 1940 to recommend not more than 95 officers of the Supply Corps of the Navy in the rank of lieutenant commander for advancement to the rank of commander:

President, Capt. William R. Bowne; Members: Captains Donald W. Nesbit, William H. Witterdink, and Fred E. McMillen, Arthur H. Mayo, and Oscar W. Leidel. Recorder, Comdr. George F. Yorlan.

Army Maneuvers

While the Budget which has gone to Congress for the Army does not propose a continuation of the intensive training of units in Southern Areas, it does propose a more varied schedule of Army exercises than in any years previous to the current year.

For the current fiscal year, including the field exercises in the Southern areas, regular appropriations and supplementary estimates provide a total of \$18,480,391, which includes more than seven millions for training in the Fourth Corps Area, nearly four millions for the Eighth Corps Area, and more than two millions for the Ninth Corps Area. In the next fiscal year these three corps areas will get practically nothing, for while small appropriations are carried for them in the 1941 Regular budget, the justification under the Emergency Defense budget contemplates their not spending these sums but turning them back for use by other projects.

The 1941 budget, on the other hand, contemplates a total expenditure of \$6,279,000 for field exercises, including the National Guard's participation. These exercises will be as follows:

Philippine Department—\$113,000 as against \$400,700 this year.

Panama Canal Dept.—\$182,000 as against \$611,500 this year.

Hawaiian Dept.—\$210,000 as against \$773,509 this year.

5th Corps Area—Nothing as against \$161,238 this year.

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Corps Areas—Small sums are carried in the Regular 1941 bill, but the justification for the Emergency Defense budget presupposes the non-expenditure of these sums.

Army War College Exercises—\$9,578 as against \$10,000 this year.

Army Command Post Exercises—\$98,215 as against \$64,750 this year.

Joint Antiaircraft-Air Corps Exercises—\$117,100 as against nothing this year.

6th Corps Area—Nothing in 1941 as against \$125,975 this year.

Railway Artillery Exercise—\$11,806 as against nothing this year.

Army Exercises—\$5,033,949 for 1941 as against \$263,952 for the current year. Of the total for next year \$249,000 is carried in the Regular annual bill while the balance is carried in the Emergency program.

Joint Army-Navy Maneuvers—\$367,000 as against only \$43,948 this year.

Mechanized Cavalry Maneuvers—\$15,375 as against \$935,000 this year.

Command and General Staff School Exercise—\$35,000 as against \$17,654 this year.

Topographical Battalions Exercise—\$10,000 as against nothing this year.

Puerto Rican Department Maneuvers—\$28,000 as against \$98,000 this year.

Army Retired Officers to Duty

The War Department plans to put 300 additional retired Army officers on active duty if the provisions of the Emergency National Defense Budget are enacted. It is proposed, if the bill is enacted as recommended by the President, that these retired officers will be recalled to active duty for assignment with ROTC institutions and for recruiting.

The appropriation bill for the current year permits the Department to have only eight retired officers on active duty. The Regular Annual appropriation bill permits nine retired officers on active duty, but the Emergency Defense bill provides for 300 more, making a total of 309 to be on active duty next year.

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The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Admiral J. O. Richardson, USN, who has taken over his duties as Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet.

Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, USA, and Brig. Gen. Walter C. Short, USA, who have been selected as Corps Commanders.

Brig. Gen. Holland M. Smith, USMC, who is commanding the Marine Corps brigade in landing exercises.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Inspect Field Training

Scheduled to return last night or today from a ten-day flying inspection tour of Army training activities are Brig. Gen. F. M. Andrews, assistant chief of Staff, G-3, and a group of other officers of the general staff and War Department.

The party left Bolling Field 3 Jan., visiting Columbia, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Ft. McClellan, Ala., Maxwell Field, Ala., Brooks Field, Tex., El Paso, Tex., Ft. Sill, Okla., and Ft. Knox, Ky. Other members of the group were Col. J. K. Crain, office of the Chief of Ordnance; Lt. Col. J. W. Anderson, War Plans Division; Lt. Col. W. M. Robertson, G-4; Lt. Col. C. A. Hardigg, office of the Quartermaster General; Lt. Col. O. N. Bradley, G-1; Lt. Col. L. H. Watson, G-1; Maj. J. R. Hodge, G-3; Capt. H. V. Canan, G-2; and Capt. L. S. Kuter, G-3.

Another group to leave Washington on an inspection tour visited Ft. Knox, Ky., on Tuesday to witness extensive, detailed tests of mortar equipment and ammunition. The tests required a week. This group included: Col. L. D. Booth, office Chief of Ordnance; Col. D. B. Rodney, and Capt. H. C. Hine, of the Cavalry Board; Col. J. W. Lyon, CWS, 5th Corps Area; Lt. Col. K. W. Adamson, office of Chief of Ordnance; Lt. Col. R. W. Grow, office Chief of Cavalry; Maj. M. W. Kresge, office Chief of Ordnance; Capt. H. G. Suydnham, and Capt. G. A. Miller, of the Infantry Board; Maj. Grant Schlieker, Lt. Col. Halg Shekerjian, and Maj. William Kabrick, of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Air Defense Commander

Brig. Gen. James E. Chaney, Commanding Officer, Mitchel Field, received an eleven gun salute at 8:30 a. m., 2 Jan., when he assumed command of the newly established First Anti-aircraft Defense Sector, which covers the Northeastern United States from Detroit to the Virginia Capes.

Lt. Col. C. W. Connell, commanding officer of the Ninth Bombardment Group, escorted the general from his quarters to the field where he took the salute while 2,500 men and 210 commissioned officers stood at attention.

The new defense unit was announced by the general staff last 20 Dec. It is designed to coordinate the anti-aircraft guns, interceptor planes and signalling facilities of the area under a unified command similar to the systems protecting London, Paris and Berlin. The area af-

fect was said to contain 80 per cent of the war-materials producing capacity of the nation.

Horses and Mules for War

Some indication of the importance which European nations are placing on the use of animals in modern warfare may be gained from the fact that a number of powers are now engaged in purchasing or arranging to purchase large quantities of horses and mules from dealers in the United States.

This is particularly true of the French Government which already has set up offices in three large horse dealing centers here—Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. The present French plan, it is said, is to purchase 6,000 horses here, 3,000 of which are to be of the Cavalry type and 3,000 Field Artillery draft horses. As yet, it is understood, none of these animals have been shipped to France, although some have been sent to ports to await shipment when vessels are ready.

The Turkish government, too, has set up an agency here, mostly for the purpose of purchasing pack mules.

Great Britain has been quite concerned over her shortage of animals and has been buying large numbers in Canada. British agent officers are now surveying the situation here with a view to arranging for further purchases in the United States.

With dispatches to the newspapers laying great emphasis on mechanization and motorization in European armies, the fact has been lost sight of that the animal is still considered a potent factor in warfare. In Spain, it is reported that whereas Franco organized only six squadrons of Cavalry in the early stages of the War, he found them so useful that by the time the war was over he was employing sixty squadrons of horse Cavalry. In Poland, too, while air and motor vehicles played a great part on a terrain very suitable to such action, little was said of the fact that each German Infantry regiment uses 500 horses as part of its normal equipment. As a matter of fact, it will be recalled that some time before the present war started England unhorsed a number of her regiments (a step which she later rescinded). England has no sooner released the horses from these regiments when Germany purchased them, leaving England to buy up an inferior grade when she later decided to remount the units.

It is not considered likely, however, that the present rate of foreign buying in

this country will impair our animal resources to any great extent. It is well known that the Army horse breeding program has developed large numbers of fine horses of a military type. In the past 20 years we have greatly increased the number of fine animals suitable for military service. This is true despite the fact that in the same period the total number of animals in this country has been cut in half. The reduction in the total number of animals has been brought about by the improvements made in cheap tractors and vehicles for the small farmer. Economists estimate, however, that our present animal population of about 12,000,000 will remain stable for some time to come.

The United States Army uses about 24,000 animals, which require an annual replacement of approximately ten per cent. In peace time superior animals can be obtained for such replacements. However, should we embark on an increase in mounted units, such as is contemplated when the Second Cavalry Division is fully organized and a Cavalry Corps created, there is a possibility that we may have to accept animals which, while satisfactory, would be somewhat inferior to those now in service. Our needs are for the strong light draft animals and good sturdy saddle horses.

Antitank Battalion

The 4th Antitank Battalion, a corps unit organized to supplement the antitank defenses of the new triangular divisions, was formed at Ft. Benning, Ga., on 2 Jan. with 388 men. The battalion is commanded by Lt. Col. Leven C. Allen. Capt. Albert C. Wedemeyer is detailed to S-1, S-3 and S-4. Capt. Guy S. Meloy, jr., commands Headquarters Company; Capt. Burrows G. Stevens, Co. A; Capt. Frank T. Searcy, Co. B, and Capt. George A. Smith, jr., Co. C. The following first lieutenants have been ordered to the unit: Charley P. Eastburn, N. C. Bassitt, John A. Beall, John H. Dilley, Donald A. McPherson, Clair B. Mitchell, Hardin L. Olson, Robert G. Sherrard, jr., Milton C. Taylor, Reuben H. Tucker, 3d, and Hamilton A. Twitchell.

The battalion when fully equipped will be completely motorized and will have 36 of the new 37-mm antitank guns. It will be a powerful, fast-moving unit, designed specifically for defense against tanks or other heavily armored vehicles. It is an administrative as well as tactical organization, with communications, service and administrative overhead in its service company.

New tables of allotments of Infantry troops assign four first sergeants and two technical sergeants to the unit. There will also be three staff sergeants, 44 sergeants, 62 corporals, 72 privates first class and 201 privates. The bulk of the troops were transferred from the 29th Infantry. New recruits are furnishing 65 of the men.

Temporary accommodations for the battalion are being constructed at Ft. Benning.

Retired Officers Association

The Retired Officers Association of the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, U. S. Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service, with Headquarters in Los Angeles, Calif., advises that recently it has increased its roster by the following new members or contributors:

U. S. Army, Retired—Col. F. J. Behr, Col. W. J. Davis, Col. Charles M. Bunker, Col. P. W. Stevens, Maj. Arthur J. Stark, Col. J. P. McAdams, Col. Ralph E. Jones, Maj. H. H. Elarth, Col. Charles A. Lewis, Col. P. H. McAndrew, Col. C. G. Harvey.

U. S. Navy, Retired—Lt. Comdr. Raymond Burhen, Comdr. R. Rollin Richardson, Ch. Elec. Isaac L. Glenn, Lt. Edgar J. Ensley, (MC), Lt. B. Lewis Jarvis, Lt. Richard R. Dennett, Lt. Comdr. Hugh F. Gallagher, Rear Adm. John R. Y. Blakely.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week Maj. James P. Jacobs, Capt. Charles G. Holle, 1st Lt. Clyde L. Jones, 2nd Lt. Edward W. Maschmeyer and 2nd Lt. John D. Moorman were elected to membership.

Air Corps Non-Coms to School

Langley Field, Va.—Col. Jacob W. S. Wuest, Air Base Commander, announced that 43 non-commissioned officers and privates of the specialist classification would depart from the Hampton railroad station on Wednesday, 10 Jan., at 7:23 P. M., for the branch divisions of the Air Corps Technical School at Scott Field, Ill., Chanute Field, Ill., and Lowry Field, Colo.

Those detailed to Scott Field for the airplane mechanic's course of instruction were listed as Privates Steve S. Czusak and Millard D. Hogenkamp of the 33rd Pur. Sqn.; Lyman L. Dulla of Hq. and Hq. Sqn. of the 2nd Bomb. group; Joseph P. Dziekan and Leo Ruvolis, jr., of the 36th Pur. Sqn.; Frank Halucha and Richard E. Noel of the 35th Pur. Sqn.; Francis J. Kollar, James A. Kurtz and Mike Losik, jr., of the 20th Bomb. Sqn.; George H. Lowe, jr., Alois T. Mandela and Allan K. Muenz of the 49th Bomb. Sqn.; William Pricor of the 96th Bomb. Sqn. and August C. Weber, jr., of the Material Section, Base Hq. and 1st Air Base Sqn.

Private 1st, Air Mechanic 2nd, John Zehn of the 96th Bomb. Sqn. and Pvt., Air Mechanic 2nd, Joseph R. Sarnoski of the 49th Sqn. and Pvt., Spec. 6cl., Elmer Glore of Hq. and Hq. Sqn., 2nd Bomb. group were ordered to Lowry Field for the bombsight maintenance course of instruction.

Privates Milton Campbell of Hq. and Hq. Sqn., 8th Pur. Grp.; Richard W. Cunningham, Marlin R. Hubler and Sharon McHenry of the 33rd Pur. Sqn.; Ralph Hamer of Hq. and Hq. Sqn., 2nd Bomb. Grp.; John Hazy and Andrew Youngkin of the 20th Bomb. Sqn.; John Wojewodski of the 96th Bomb. Sqn.; Louis Longo and Edward J. Romese of the 36th Pur. Sqn.; George Samson of Hq. and Hq. Sqn., 2nd Wing; and Pvt. 1st, Spec. 6cl. Michael Klimachusky of the Operations section, Base Hq. and 1st Air Base squadron are listed for the air corps supply and technical clerical course at Lowry Field, Denver, Colo.

Among those who depart for Chanute Field are Pvt. Merle Mowery and Andrew Sablin of the Material Section, Base Hq. and 1st Air Base Sqn. for the parachute rigging course; Pvt. 1st, Air Mechanic 2nd, Paul Murma of Hq. and Hq. Sqn., 8th Pur. grp. for the Carburetor Specialist Course; Privates, Air Mechanic 2nd, Jesse R. Crookshanks of the 35th Pur. Sqn. and Maurice M. Powers of the Material Section, Base Hq. and 1st Air Base Sqn. for the electrical specialist course; Staff Sgt. Malcolm W. Pottet of the 33rd Pur. Sqn. and Privates, Air Mechanic 2nd, Frank Brown of the 35th Pur. Sqn., John Kowalczyk of the 49th Bomb. Sqn. for the instrument specialist course; Sgt. Oscar Penrod of the 96th Bomb. Sqn. and Pvt. 1st, William Utley of the 20th Pur. Sqn. for the propeller specialist course; and Cpl. Gilbert L. Gilliland of the Operations Section, Base Hq. and 1st Air Base Sqn.; and Pvt. 1st, Clifford Hughes of Hq. and Hq. Sqn., 8th Pur. Grp. for the link trainer specialist course.

M. Sgt. Patterson Retires

West Point, N. Y.—After twenty years' service at the United States Military Academy, Master Sergeant Herbert Patterson, of the Signal Corps Detachment, will retire on 31 Jan.

The Superintendent desires to direct the attention of his command to the excellent record of Patterson, who holds the rank of Master Sergeant, and the best wishes of the garrison are extended to him for his continued success and prosperity in retired life.

Corps Area Chemical Officer

Lt. Col. Augustin M. Prentiss, Chemical Warfare Service, having reported at Chicago on 1 Jan. 1940, has been announced as Corps Area Chemical Officer, Sixth Corps Area, vice Col. Claude B. Thummel, OD, Acting Corps Area Chemical Officer, relieved.

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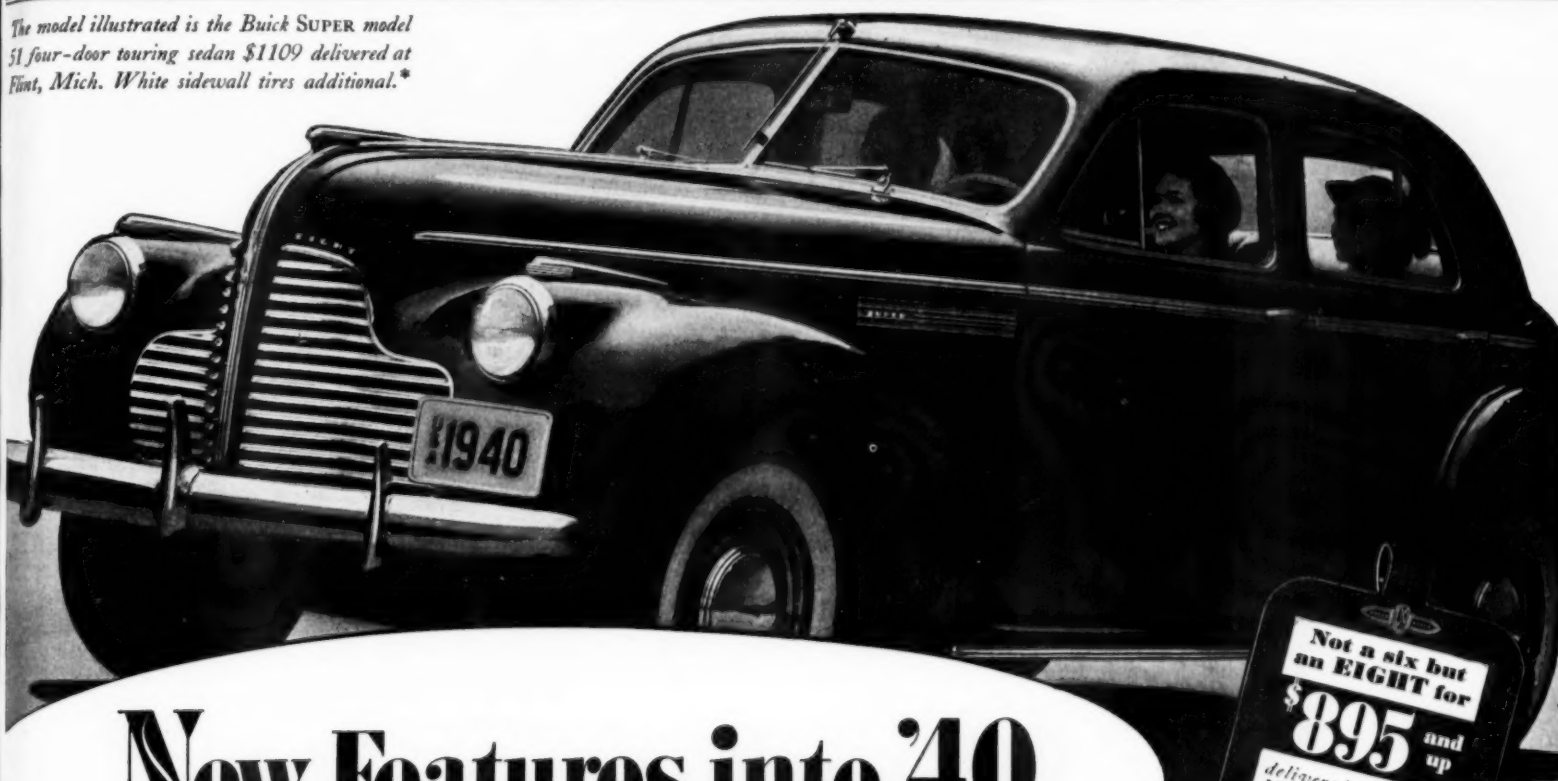
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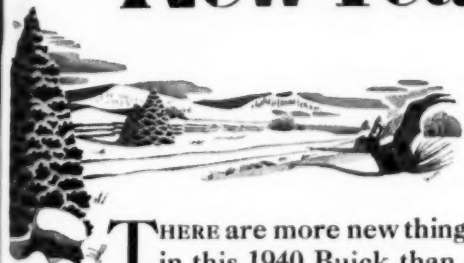
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The model illustrated is the Buick SUPER model \$1109 delivered at Flint, Mich. White sidewall tires additional.*



New Features into '40 equals 73!



THERE are more new things in this 1940 Buick than a community Christmas tree has candles.

For example, the front wheels are so angled in suspension as to "give" a little with road bumps, as a baseball player allows his arms to give when catching a fast ball.

The roomier Fisher Bodies are built double-walled, stiffer, stronger. The frames are heavier. An entirely new device automatically positions the accelerator pedal for starting.

New mounting of shock absorbers behind rear axle gives snubbing

control over a wider arc, bringing the lullaby comfort of BuicCoil springing to its highest development.

Seats are softer, deeper. Inside rear-door-handles are "free reeling" so that a child cannot accidentally open a door and fall out. Front seats have a new self-finding adjuster.

Where formerly we balanced all parts of the mighty Dynaflex engine, now we electrically balance it to micro-poised perfection after assembly also, smoothing its velocity to velvet.

To typify our extreme care in manufacture, all springs—even valve springs

—are shot-blasted after finishing, to "peen" the surface in miniature like hammered silver and so "heal" any scratches.

Even the headlights have a story, the new illumination unit maintaining 100% lighting efficiency without depreciation for a longer period of time, for safety's sake.

Everywhere you look in this marvelous car, from the front-and-rear direction-turn signals to the underseat heater and air conditioner available at option, you find new delights and surprises—some 73 in all.

So come put this glorious traveler through its paces—see if we haven't hit the target squarely this year in our aim to give you Buick at its unbeatable best!



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EXEMPLAR OF GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

THE U. S. NAVY

Navy Reorganization

(Continued from First Page)

1938 Naval Selection Act is a prime example of legislation rushed to enactment. "If it appears that the subcommittee will not have sufficient time for a thorough study," he stated, "I am going to press for an extension of time. It may be that the subcommittee will require a year to make a complete study. If that is the case, we will extend the duration of the investigation."

Mr. Vinson, discussing his appointment of Representative Darden as chairman of the subcommittee declared that the Virginian is a most capable member of the Naval Affairs Committee and well acquainted with the problem faced in reorganizing the Navy.

Admiral Taussig in an article in the current issue of the Naval Institute proceedings declares that he has been convinced "that the Navy Department is not at present so organized as to administer the Navy, either in peace-time or war, with that degree of efficiency essential for success."

Concerning the Office of Naval Operations, with its chief holding the rank of admiral and perforce becoming the senior officer in the Department, Admiral Taussig states, "nowhere, either in law, regulations, or general order, is there any authority for the Chief of Naval Operations to exercise command or give orders to any of the bureau chiefs." The Chief of Naval Operations, states Admiral Taussig, has only so much power in directing the operation of the fleet or giving judgment on the material that goes into the fleet as the chiefs of the interested bureaus care to give him. "To the writer such an organization . . . seems neither logical or suited for the administration of our Navy."

The chief fault of the present set-up, he says is "because the organization does not recognize that the proper conduct of the operations of the fleets is the raison d'être for the organization of the Department." In event of war, the Admiral states, a change in organization "would probably be forthcoming after sufficient mistakes had been committed."

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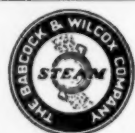
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The decisions concerning reorganization reached by Admiral Taussig are as follows:

"(1) There should be a Chief of Naval Operations, with the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, who is not only responsible for the operations of the ships of the fleet, but also for the material which goes into the ships, and the personnel which compose the crews of the ships, and conducts their operations when formed into units of the fleet. Therefore, there must be under this Chief of Operations three main offices which we will designate as the Office of Fleet Operations, the Office of Naval Personnel, and the Office of Naval Material.

"(2) That the organization and duties of the present office of Naval Operations be retained, almost in its entirety as at present, and be designated the Office of Fleet Operations; and that the head of this office be of the rank of Admiral, appointed by the President. This officer shall be the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, and in his absence perform all the duties of the Chief.

"(3) That the offices of material bureaus of the Department as they now exist (excepting that of the Bureau of Yards and Docks) be grouped into one organization under the head of the Chief of Naval Material who shall be of the rank of Vice Admiral, appointed by the President. This officer is designated as Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Material.

"(4) That the offices of the Personnel Bureau shall be subdivided as shown in the diagram. This change makes the officer corresponding to the present Chief of Bureau of Navigation, the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Personnel, and subdivides the office into four main divisions, one of which is the present Bureau of Medicine and Surgery which becomes the Office of the Director of Health. It should be noted that the present functions of the Bureau of Navigation with respect to cognizance of both the regular and reserve personnel is divided. The Naval Reserves are considered of sufficient importance towards the successful operations of the fleet in case of war to warrant a director.

"(5) That the Marine Corps Headquarters and the Coast Guard Headquarters (when and if the Coast Guard is placed under the Secretary of the Navy, which it would seem to be the logical thing to do now) be under the Chief of Naval Operations.

"(6) That there be created an Office of Finance, an Office of Civil Employment, each with a Rear Admiral as its head, and both directly under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The present Bureau of Yards and Docks to be changed to the Office of Yards and Docks and placed under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. This is done because the cognizances which come under that office have nothing to do with material that goes into ships, nor with uniformed personnel. This combination of offices puts practically all the civil establishment under one head.

"(7) The Office of the Judge Advocate General which deals with legal matters concerning the entire naval establishment to be directly under the Secretary. Also directly under the Secretary are the General Board, which deals with army and navy matters, and such other independent offices and boards which have no executive functions but which may be desirable or necessary to assist the Secretary in carrying out functions not under the cognizance of the Chief of Naval Operations.

"(8) That the Secretary of the Navy should have authority to delete or create minor offices or subdivisions of offices as may be necessary, and also to shift or place such subdivisions and the cognizances which come under them so as to fit in their logical and proper places under the general scheme of organization."

CC Selection Board Named

A board to consist of the following officers will be convened at the Navy Department on 22 Jan. to recommend officers of the Construction Corps of the Navy in the ranks of commander and lieutenant commander for advancement:

President, Capt. Henry Williams, (CC); members, Capt. Julius A. Furer, (CC); Capt. Ross P. Schlachet, (CC); Capt. Edwin G. Kintner, (CC); Capt. Herbert S. Howard, (CC); and Capt. Lew M. Atkins, (CC). Lt. John H. Ellison, (CC), will serve as recorder.

The Board will recommend not more than five officers for advancement to the rank of captain, and not more than three officers for advancement to the rank of commander.

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Parris Island Marines Busy

Concurrent with the emergency increase of the Marine Corps, the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., has received a large number of recruits for training, new construction both temporary and permanent, and the addition of a Fleet Marine Force defense battalion to the station's normal complement of troops.

Recruits comprising more than fifty per cent of the 7,000-man increase have begun to arrive at the Parris Island Recruit Depot, where the modified and shortened emergency training-schedule is now in effect. Although varying intervals of from six to twelve weeks were formerly required to complete "boot camp" instruction, the period is reduced to twenty-four days, nine of which are devoted to rifle range firing. Because of the simplicity of the new infantry drill, much less time is spent on the drill-field, although visitors to the station still find the familiar recruit-platoons in evidence.

Pending completion of finishing touches upon the block-long permanent barracks now under construction, recruits are mainly quartered under canvas, except at the rifle range and in the few remaining temporary structures which survive from World War days. When completed, the new barracks will house all recruits in a structure whose design is an adaptation of Quantico's familiar colonial architecture to the climatic and special requirements of Parris Island. At the same time, temporary barracks are rising near the old "East Wing" to house elements of the FMF defense battalion to be stationed on the post. Although quarters virtually unoccupied since the World War are now again in use, it is not believed that any officer-housing construction is planned.

On Hilton Head Island, S. C., the Third Defense Battalion, FMF—previously the 1st Battalion, 15th Marines—is in occupation of Camp McDougal, erstwhile Lighthouse Service reservation at which facilities exist for undisturbed and safe firing of all the battalion's organic weapons, which include five-inch naval guns, three-inch anti-aircraft artillery with controlling equipment, machine guns and searchlights. The Hilton Head command, although Force troops of the FMF, is attached to Parris Island for supply, communication-facilities and other necessary services which the battalion's detached status renders useful. Although temporary barracks and messhall are being constructed on Hilton Head as well as at Parris Island, it is anticipated that only units engaged in actual firing will stay at Camp McDougal and that normally the balance of the battalion will remain in barracks on Parris Island.

Since reports are current that an East Coast Defense Battalion will shortly be ordered to the West Coast or possibly to Honolulu, it is possible that the Third will soon leave Parris Island, after being split to ensure a nucleus for the organization of another defense battalion to be stationed permanently on the Atlantic. Orders have not yet been issued to troops or individuals concerned, and the Navy Department has not confirmed rumors of the prospective movement.

USS Augusta Reunion

On 26 May 1938, a most successful reunion of all former Augusta officers and their ladies was held at the Army-Navy Country Club in Arlington, Va. At that time every former Commanding Officer of the Augusta was present. Officers and their ladies came from as far away as Newport, R. I., and Norfolk, Va. Since that time repeated requests have been received asking that another reunion be held this year.

A Committee has been formed and 7:30 P. M., Monday, 22 January at the Army-Navy Country Club in Arlington, Va., has been selected as the time and place for the reunion. The cost will be \$3.00 per person and the uniform will be civilian dinner dress (black tie).

The Committee is composed of Comdr. O. O. Kessing, Comdr. R. M. Ihrig and Lt. J. W. Leverton, Comdr. L. P. Lovette will officiate as Master of Ceremonies, and Lt. Comdr. John E. Wood, (SC), as Secretary and Treasurer.

All former officers of the USS Augusta are cordially invited to attend this reunion.

Promotion Examinations of Ensigns

The Bureau of Navigation will issue examination orders in the near future to the ensigns, class of 1937, who become due for promotion 3 June 1940, with instructions that the examinations be completed not later than 1 June 1940. Consideration will be given to requests for delay beyond that date in cases where delays are justified by reason of special circumstances.

L. Y. Spear Foundation Prize

The L. Y. Spear Foundation Prize, awarded to the outstanding student of each class at the Submarine School, New London, Conn., has been awarded to Ensign Frank N. Shamer for the class which graduated 8 Dec. 1939. Mr. Spear, the donor of this trophy, was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1890 and resigned from the naval service in 1902.

Aerology Class Selected

Five lieutenant commanders of the Navy have been selected for a six-months' practical course in aerology at the California Institute of Technology. They are Lt. Comdrs. T. S. Cameron, J. P. Curtis, W. V. Deutermann, W. P. Folk and F. L. Robbins.

The course began last month.

Marine Landing Exercises

(Continued from First Page)

of a portion of the Fleet Marine Force which he commands.

The exercises will follow the same general pattern as last year. Part of the Marines will seek to make good a landing of troops, guns and tanks against defending Marines. The objectives, of course, will vary.

None of the four defense battalions being organized will go to the Caribbean.

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State of the National Guard

Reporting on activities of the National Guard during the fiscal year 1939, Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau, stressed the progress that has been made in training and equipping personnel, but pointed out in two distinct places in his report the appalling need of additional gas masks.

"In previous reports I have commented on the seriousness of the shortage of gas masks, a lack that can hardly be reemphasized too strongly," he declared. "In any major war our country may possibly become involved in, there is every reason to believe that troops may need their gas masks before they need their weapons." Later he pointed out that the gas-mask ratio still stands at a mere 8 masks per 100 men—a number inadequate for proper chemical warfare training.

Excerpts from General Blanding's report follow:

Personnel

In the fiscal year that closed on 30 June 1939, there was an increase of 2,303 in the total actual strength of the active National Guard. On this date the total was 199,491.

Of these, 16,341 were officers holding commissions in the National Guard of the United States, as follows: 18 major generals, 81 brigadier generals, 256 colonels, 553 lieutenant colonels, 1,345 majors, 4,685 captains, 3,997 first lieutenants and 5,286 second lieutenants.

The National Guard of the United States
There has been a material increase in the number of enlisted men who now hold appointments as officers of the National Guard of the United States, despite the fact that a large number were dropped as of 3 April 1939, owing to the expiration of the first 5-year appointments made on 4 April 1934. A still greater increase is desirable in order to fill war vacancies in existing tables of organization. Continued emphasis is being placed upon this matter.

Air Corps Personnel

The Air Corps expansion program provides for increasing the strength of personnel and airplanes of the existing 19 National Guard observation squadrons, and for organizing 10 new squadrons. Two of the new squadrons are to be organized in the fiscal year 1940, and the other 8 in the fiscal year 1941.

The procurement of pilots and observers as replacements in existing organizations, and especially as a nucleus for flying personnel of new squadrons, presents a real problem. To alleviate this situation, the Air Corps Training Center is to train as pilots a number of flying cadets appointed from the National Guard who must certify that upon graduation they will serve for 3 years as commissioned officers in the air corps unit of the State from which they were appointed. Since the Air Corps Advanced Flying School has been discontinued, specialized training for combat and technical observers is being given in the Guard squadrons. This system is producing an excellent corps of observers.

Strength of Division

All 18 infantry divisions were at authorized strength or better, except the 32nd which was at 99.3% of authorized strength, the 34th which was at 97.2% of authorized strength, and the 44th, which was at 99.3% of authorized strength.

The 21st Cavalry division was at 67.6% of authorized strength; the 22nd, at 73.5%; the 23rd at 77.9%, and the 24th, at 79.4%.

Training

The present state of training of the National Guard as demonstrated in the maneuvers and field exercises of the past year is in general good. As in past years there continues to be a considerable variation between different units, but during the year the Guard as a whole has advanced noticeably toward a higher standard.

The Regular Army has continued to cooperate in the training of the Guard component by assigning to it capable and well qualified instructors. It is most important for all such instructors to come from the highest type of officers who possess not only energy and enthusiasm for their work, but who are also thoroughly cognizant of the latest developments in their own arms and services.

The general improvement in the planning of training noted in my last report has continued. The application of Army Extension Courses in National Guard training has likewise been gratifying.

The state of training in the National Guard cannot, however, reach the standard desired until all units have received their modern arms and equipment and until regulations for their use have been adequately distributed and the troops have had opportunity to study and put into practice the applicable combat principles and technique. A particular example of this need, as brought out in manue-

vers of the past fiscal year, is the lack of proper equipment, and therefore of proper training, for antitank defense. No combat unit that lacks a full knowledge of these measures can be considered well trained in a modern sense.

To a similar degree, and for the same reasons, chemical-warfare training is inadequate in the National Guard. In previous reports I have commented on the seriousness of the shortage of gas masks, a lack that can hardly be reemphasized too strongly. In any major war our country may possibly become involved in, there is every reason to believe that troops may need their gas masks before they need their weapons.

Coast Artillery Target Practice

Of the 172 organized coast artillery firing batteries, including searchlight batteries, 132 fired service practices and 8 conducted tactical exercises on terrain where service practices could not be held, during the target practice season for 1938. The other 32 batteries were prevented from holding practices by bad weather.

The batteries that conducted prescribed practices were classified as follows: 34 excellent, 28 very good, 38 good, 22 fair, and 10 unclassified.

This is an improvement over the previous year, since in 1937 there were 17 unclassified among the 120 batteries that fired.

Field Artillery Service Practice

A total of 6,875 service practice problems were fired during field training by 51 regiments and 3 separate battalions. Of this total, 4,725 were fired with 37-mm subcaliber ammunition, and 2,150 with service ammunition. Seven of the above regiments conducted only partial firing programs, owing to their participation in Third Army maneuvers. For the same reason 7 additional regiments were totally prevented from conducting service practice and 2 others were prevented by lack of available range facilities. The above figures represent substantial increases over those of the preceding year.

Army Extension Courses

It is gratifying to note that out of a total of 11,396 National Guard officers on the rolls as of March 31, 1939, 13,153 were taking advantage of Army Extension Courses to further their military education. This enrollment of 91.9 percent is an increase of 7.1 percent over that of the preceding year. All National Guard officers should undertake such work.

There were 19,218 enlisted men enrolled on the same date, an increase of 972 over that of the preceding year. Though many of the more capable will profit from Extension Course work, a mass enrollment of enlisted men, sometimes on a competitive basis between units, is in no way desirable.

Regulars On Duty With NG

There has been no change in the allotment of Regular Army personnel with the National Guard during the year. The recent increase in the strength of the National Guard and the constant increase in the training requirements for all National Guard organizations have both created an urgent need for additional instructors and sergeant instructors. Regular Army instructor personnel should be allotted to National Guard organizations in the proportion given in my report for the fiscal year 1938. An estimate for such an allotment indicates that approximately 114 more Regular Army officers and 189 more Regular Army noncommissioned officers are needed for the efficient instruction of the National Guard. As increases in the Regular Army personnel become effective, it is most desirable that additional instructor personnel be allotted for this duty.

Air Corps Equipment

The expansion program plan will increase the National Guard Air Corps by 2 squadrons during the fiscal year 1940 and an additional 8 squadrons during the fiscal year 1941, and will expand all squadrons from an authorized strength of 10 airplanes to 11. The equipment to accomplish this expansion will be contracted for during the fiscal year 1940 and will include 90 corps and division observation planes, and 87 short-range liaison planes. When thus fully equipped, each squadron will have 1 basic combat, 10 observation, and 3 short-range liaison airplanes.

Navy Inventor Commended

Michael Joseph Killrain, aviation chief ordnanceman, has been commended by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for his interest in making a special wrench for the impulse wire plunger screw in the synchronizing system of aircraft machine guns.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

Orders for the 1940 season of the International Ice Patrol have been sent out from Headquarters. The vessels alternating on the patrol will be the Chelan, Cayuga, Pontchartrain and General Greene. The General Greene has been designated as oceanographic vessel. The Pontchartrain, while being designated as standby vessel, will rotate with the Chelan and Cayuga on regular patrols. The Chelan and Cayuga will base at Boston, Mass., the Pontchartrain at New York, N. Y., and the General Greene temporarily at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

1940 Neutrality Patrol

From 12 Sept. 1939, to 31 Dec. 1939, daily reports have been received at Coast Guard Headquarters from field offices of the District Commanders concerning the movements, locations and other pertinent data of approximately 45,158 merchant vessels within the ports of the United States or in territorial waters or the high seas adjacent thereto. In addition to American vessels, these reports included vessels of 34 nationalities. This is an average of about 407 daily. The Coast Guard boarded, inspected and sealed the radio apparatus of 1,235 merchantmen of belligerent nations. One hundred and nineteen vessels of belligerent nationality were inspected to determine whether they were offensively or defensively armed. With merchant vessels arriving in all ports of the United States at all hours of the day and night, these statistics give an indication of the constant 24-hour a day duty that must be performed by the Coast Guard in the enforcement of the neutrality laws.

Training Cruise

The Maritime Service Training Ship, American Seaman, will leave St. Petersburg on 16 Jan. 1940, on a training cruise to Caribbean ports with 225 apprentice

seamen enrollees aboard. The vessel's itinerary is as follows:

13 Jan. Lv. St. Petersburg, Fla.
20 Jan. Ar. Kingston, Jamaica
23 Jan. Lv. Kingston, Jamaica
24 Jan. Ar. Port au Prince, Haiti
27 Jan. Lv. Port au Prince, Haiti
30 Jan. Ar. Havana, Cuba
3 Feb. Lv. Havana, Cuba
5 Feb. Ar. St. Petersburg, Fla.

This is the second of a series of American Seaman training cruises. It is expected that future cruises will keep her away from her home port about 50 per cent of the time.

New Permanent Stations

Headquarters this week ordered the Coast Guard vessels Morris and Alert to assume new permanent stations at Alameda, Calif.

Emergency Expansion

The Coast Guard budget estimates submitted to the House Appropriations Committee for inclusion in the limited emergency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1940 aggregated \$4,475,425. The Appropriations Committee, having heard testimony on service needs, cut this figure by \$53,100. The cut was effected by taking \$50,000 from the request for additional fuel and \$3,100 from the estimate for new outfits. The Committee based its action in cutting these funds on the presumption that an overestimate of the needs in these two categories had been made. As reported to the House on Wednesday, 10 Jan., the bill provides \$4,475,425 for the expenses incurred by the Coast Guard in carrying out the neutrality patrol and expansion under the President's order between 8 Sept. 1939 and 30 June 1940.

The great proportion of the Coast Guard funds in this bill are for the expansion in personnel, outfits for vessels, communications, repairs to vessels, fuel and water.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1940

"Adequate defense requires forces relative to other nations."—HERBERT HOOVER.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general; clarification of the coast guard promotion system.
3. Expansion of the Regular Army and the National Guard to a strength of at least 475,000 men with provision for complete personnel and materiel and training for 100 per cent efficiency; personnel for the Navy and Marine Corps capable of fully manning all vessels of the fleet and the Fleet Marine Force.
4. Additional increases in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. Active duty training and service school attendance for available officers of the Reserve Corps; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserves.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

MOST CAREFUL AND THOUGHTFUL consideration, entirely free of partisan politics, must be given by this session of Congress to the exercise of its constitutional injunction to "raise and support Armies." Most wisely, Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring has refrained from making specific demands as to the size of the Army which the people, through their elected representatives, will maintain for defense. Instead he has emphasized that the determination of the numerical strength of the armed forces lies with Congress. On the other hand he insists the moneys appropriated be so apportioned that no matter what size the force, it be afforded complete equipment, clothing, supplies, subsistence, transportation, training and instruction to prepare it for "any eventuality presupposed by any military exigency." In this view the Secretary is strongly supported by his Chief of Staff. In explaining to Congress the provisions of the Budget, General Marshall stated succinctly that "it is an effort to make what we have efficient." The time when the effectiveness of a force could be measured principally by its strength in personnel has passed. Secretary Woodring and General Marshall are determined that it is infinitely better to have a modest force fully equipped and efficiently trained in the use and tactics of the complicated weapons of modern warfare than it is to have Congress authorize a large force but withhold the funds to give it weapons and practice necessary to make a real army. Congress, upon whom the responsibility rests, can not afford to ignore this sound advice of its defense experts. Likewise, Congress can not escape the responsibility of determining the size of the "100 percent efficient" Army it will raise and support. To this end its hearings must be most complete and independent of political and purely budgetary considerations. Despite the Administration's effort to saddle defense with the onus of bringing about our prodigious deficit, the people and Congress know the truth. The amount necessary to provide a sufficient and efficient Army will still be small compared with the enormous sums which have been devoted to other objectives.

AN OLD SAYING, "The game is no longer worth the candle" is but another way of stating those inexorable economic laws, the Law of Diminishing Returns, and the law of Diminishing Utility. The first says, "After a certain point is reached an increase in the factors of production (capital and labor) cause a less than proportional increase in the amount of the product." The law of Diminishing Utility says that "The additional utility received from an increase in the (size) (supply) of anything diminishes with every unit that is added to the (size) (stock)."

Both of these laws can be applied to warship construction. The second, however, bears out experience in construction in that after a certain size is reached less and less good is derived from the addition and a point may be reached where an increase in size has disadvantages. As for example, the giant ocean liners of Britain, France, Italy, and Germany, which operate at a loss.

The above is apropos of the reports that the Navy Department is contemplating the construction of "super" battleships with displacements as high as the fantastic figure of 80,000 tons. Admiral Stark, in his sane and common-sense testimony before the House Naval Committee, pointed out that our needs and physical conditions "indicated" a 52,000-ton limit, and even that limit he made clear, is for "future" decision. The Admiral also disposed of the idea that has prevailed that it is necessary to provide an "answer" for the pocket battleship. The fate of the Spec shows that the "answer" exists in cruisers, and, very properly, the program now pending prescribes that 192,000 tons of the 400,000 tons sought, shall be used in the construction of this type of vessels. In short, the Navy Department does not find that developments to date in the war at sea justify pioneering or experimentation. Therefore, it is wisely planning additions, which, along the lines experience has demonstrated, can be depended upon to assure a balanced Fleet, able in every respect to protect our territory and vital interests.

Service Humor

Farm Boy's Education

Col. John F. Curry, Commanding Officer of Hamilton Field, relates an amusing incident.

Recently, while walking from Headquarters Building he passed a young soldier who failed to recognize him and his rank in the accepted military manner. Colonel Curry stopped the boy, who was obviously a member of the Recruit Detachment, and discussed the matter of military courtesy. After a lecture of several minutes, the boy, pained and surprised, stuck his neck out just a wee bit farther and said, "Look here now, boss, do you mean to tell me that I gotta salute everyone of you fellows with the pink pants?"

The "Education of a Soldier" progressed rapidly and without delay.

Looks Promising

"Well, everything looks rosy, if our luck will only hold."

"Yep, I think we've got things lined up. I just paid our alumni dues and subscribed to all the college publications."

"Good, I sent in a hundred-dollar contribution to the Memorial Building Fund. That ought to help."

"I've had practically every faculty member out to lunch, and they all promise to help."

"Yep, and I've invited the coach to a champagne supper after the game."

"Then we've got those letters of recommendation from the Mayor, the Governor, three Supreme Court Justices and President Roosevelt."

"That was a real idea. And I'm going to marry the daughter of the Chairman of the Athletic Committee next week. Everything looks good."

"Yes, sir, if we don't get seats on the 50-yard line this year, it won't be our fault."

—5th Corps Area News.

Setting a Record

Ephraim—"Did you know dat Jonah was three days in de stomach of a whale?"

Rastus—"Dat ain't much. My uncle was longer dan dat in de stomach of a alligator."

Ephraim—"Yo' don' say! Hoy long?"

Rastus—"Here's dere yit!"

Limerickeers, we present the winner of the 6 Jan. 1940 contest, "J. F. S." He completes the limerick as follows:

Here's to a tank driver named Right,
Who drove 'em both heavy and light,
No helmet he'd wear.

It would sure mess his hair,
Which already was suffering a blight.

Well, chew a point on the tooth-marked pencil and find a last line for this effort:

There was a mule-skinner named Britten,
Who never a letter had written,
From a mail order house,
He ordered a blouse,

Due to the fact that contestants submitting last lines are widely scattered, we find that answers are often delayed by the time element. To preclude this factor, the answer to the above unfinished limerick will appear in the 27 Jan. 1940 issue of the Army and Navy Journal.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

E. W. S.—Latest information on the Society of the Fifth Division indicates that William Barks Bruce is president, and that he lives at 48 Ayrault Street, Providence, R. I. For data on Army and Navy Club suggest you write to Army and Navy Club in Washington, D. C.

L. L. L. T.—A noncommissioned officer in the supply branch, Quartermaster Corps will not be assigned to commissary duties so long as there are eligibles on the commissary lists.

E. H. F.—You are now No. 7 on the B & C eligible list to which you refer and have not much chance for promotion during life of the list. This, of course, is not final. There is no February increase planned for the Army. The promotions originally planned for that time because of the Air Corps-Coast Artillery Corps program were made in November. No increase in your specialty is contemplated.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

In a maneuver that marked the first time in history that a large group of planes have engaged in mimic warfare under sub-arctic conditions and over a battle front as long as the distance from New York to Paris, 20 planes of the First Pursuit Group, equipped with skis and commanded by Maj. Ralph Royce, AC, USA, experimented in winter tactics between Detroit, Mich., and Seattle, Wash.

20 Years Ago

The seaplane, NC-4, which, commanded by Comdr. Albert C. Read, USN, has created the finest record of any American aircraft, is now being dismantled and will be stored at Rockaway Beach, N. Y., until a decision can be reached as to her permanent place of exhibition.

30 Years Ago

What he calls "a record in military mapping" has been described by Lt. George C. Marshall, Jr., 24th Inf. In seven hours, 24 officers sketched a 27 square mile area on a scale of six inches to one mile, with ten-foot contours and all roads, fences, crops, woods, telegraph lines and houses shown. The article explaining the project has been published in the Infantry Journal.

50 Years Ago

The Secretary of the Navy has promised to dispatch a vessel to participate in the Mardi Gras festival at New Orleans on 19 Feb. 1890, if one is available for such duty. It is thought that the USS Alliance will be selected.

75 Years Ago

The sloop of war, Constellation, has been anchored at Ft. Monroe. She is one of the few relics left us of the days of sailing war vessels. The ship was launched in 1798 and is still seaworthy.

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Duncan K. Major, Jr., retired,
30 Apr. 1940, for age.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, C. of S.
Maj. Herbert T. Perrin, (Inf.), from GSC
and Philippine Dept., to 12th Inf., Arlington
Cantonment, Ft. Myer, Va.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

COL. EDMUND B. GREGORY, Acting The
QM.

Maj. Chauncey A. Bennett, (FA), from
Phil., Pa., to Lowry Fld., Denver, Colo.
Maj. Harold O. Godwin, from asst. constr.
qm., to duty with QMC, Panama Canal Dept.
Maj. Will G. Gooch, prior orders amended;
sail SF 14 May 1940 for Panama Canal Dept.
Following officers, from Phil., Pa., to 2nd
Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas: Maj. Russell
R. Loudon, (Inf.), and Capt. James A. Mur-
phy.

Following officers, from Phil., Pa., to sta-
tion after name: Maj. DeWitt T. Mullett,
(Inf.), to 48th QM Reg., Ft. Bragg, N. C.;
Capt. Samuel L. Myers, (Cav.), to Co. C, 34th
QM Reg., Ft. Bragg, N. C.; 1st Lt. Francis
Deisher, (Inf.), to Co. A, 4th QM Bn., Ft.
Bragg, N. C.; 1st Lt. Arthur H. Hogan, (FA),
to 48th QM Reg., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 2nd Lt.
Edgar M. Teeter, to 48th QM Reg., Ft. Bragg,
N. C.

Maj. James V. McDowell, (Cav.), from
Phil., Pa., to 4th CA, QM Depot, Ft. McPherson,
Ga.

Maj. Edward W. Lachmiller, retired, 30
Apr. 1940, upon his own application after
more than 32 years' service.

Capt. Philip M. Shockley, prior orders
amended: from Panama Canal Dept., to Co. H,
48th QM Reg., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Elmer K. Pettibone, from Hawaiian
Dept., to Sch. for Bakers and Cooks, Pres. of
San Fran., Calif.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG.
Medical Corps

Lt. Col. Don G. Hildrup, from Ft. Benjamin
Harrison, Ind., 15 Mar. 1940, to hq., 3rd
CA, Baltimore, Md.

Maj. Frank B. Wakeman, from Ft. Leaven-
worth, Kan., to off. of SG, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Major S. White, from Barksdale Fld.,
La., 1 Mar. 1940, to Randolph Fld., Tex.

Capt. Lawrence A. Mattheyses, from Fitz-
simons Gen'l Hosp., Denver, Colo., to Panama
Canal Dept.; sail SF 16 March 1940.

DENTAL CORPS

Lt. Col. Clarence W. Johnson, from William
Beaumont Gen'l Hosp., Tex., to Hawaiian
Dept. Sail SF 23 Apr. 1940.

FINANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN,
C. of F.

Maj. Charles H. Martin, (Cav.), from Omaha,
Nebr., to duty as fin. off., Ft. Riley, Kan.

Maj. Oliver W. DeGruchy, from Ft. Riley,
Kan., 1 March 1940, to duty in off. of Ch.,
NGH, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Frank G. Fraser, prior orders
amended: from Philippine Dept., to prop.
auditor, hq., 1st CA, Boston, Mass.

Capt. William B. Miller, (Inf.), from duty as
asst. fin. off., to duty as fin. off., 1st Cav., Ft.
Bliss, Texas.

1st Lt. Albert E. R. Howarth, (Inf.), from
Baltimore, Md., to off. of fin. officer, USA,
Philadelphia, Pa., 20 Feb.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Maj. Sylvester E. Norton, from Ohio Nat'l
Guard, Cleveland, O., to Puerto Rican Dept.
Sail NY 2 March 1940.

Capt. Ewart G. Plank, from Ft. Leaven-
worth, Kan., to 6th Engr. Co., Ft. Benning,
Ga.

Capt. Henry C. Wolfe, from Ft. Leaven-
worth, Kan., to asst. div. engr., South Pac.
Div., San Fran., Calif.

Capt. Bruce C. Clarke, from Ft. Leaven-
worth, Kan., to 47th Engr. Troop, Ft. Knox,
Ky.

2nd Lt. William D. Murphy, from Hawaiian
Dept., to asst. dist. engr., Boston Engr. Dist.,
Mass.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.
Maj. L. Monroe Bricker, from Philippine
Dept., to 5th CA, Ft. Hayes, O.

Maj. Edwin F. Barry, from Watertown
Arsenal, Mass., to Philippine Dept. Sail NY
2 Apr. 1940.

(Continued on Next Page)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN

4 Jan. 1940

Capt. William W. Wilson, det. CO, USS
Nashville 3 Jan.; continue trinit. USS Relief.

Comdr. Thomas P. Jeter, upon completion
duty with Argentine Govt., to Nav. Oper.,
Navy Dept.

Comdr. Albert E. Schrader, relieved addl.
duty Stockholm, Sweden; Oslo, Norway;
Copenhagen, Denmark; and Helsinki, Fin-
land.

Lt. Charles H. Andrews, det. USS R-13 in
Jan.; to cfo USS Tambor and on bd. when
comm.

Lt. Bernard M. Gates, ors. modified. To
USS Wyoming instead USS Arkansas.

Ens. Roger B. Woodhull, det. USS Phila-
delphia abt. 17 Feb.; to instn. Nav. Air Sta.,
Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) John V. Borden (DC), det. instn.
Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt. 26 Jan.;
to duty Naval Dental Sch., Wash., D. C.

Lt. (jg) Aaron N. Bowers, Jr. (DC), det.
instn. Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt.
26 Jan.; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Harold G. Davies (DC), det. instn.
Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt. 26 Jan.;
to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Frank E. Frates, Jr. (DC), det.
USS Chester abt. 10 Feb.; to Nav. Air Sta.,
San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) William B. Johnson, Jr. (DC), det.
instn. Nav. Dental School, Wash., D. C., abt.
26 Jan.; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. (jg) Wilson P. Kemp (DC), det. instn.
Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt. 26 Jan.;
to USS Chester.

Lt. (jg) Jack N. Lane (DC), det. instn.
Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt. 26 Jan.;
to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Sidney C. Liedman (DC), det.
instn. Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt.
26 Jan.; to Nav. Hosp., Portis, Va.

Lt. (jg) James T. Mudler (DC), det. Nav.
Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt. 26 Jan.; to
Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) Herman K. Rendtorff (DC), det.
Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt. 26 Jan.;
to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) John W. Rice (DC), det. instn.
Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt. 26 Jan.;
to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Richard J. H. Stanton (DC), det.
instn. Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt.
26 Jan.; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. (jg) William M. Woodward (DC), det.
instn. Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt.
26 Jan.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Robert D. Wyckoff (DC), det.
instn. Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt.
26 Jan.; to Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S. C.

5 Jan. 1940

R. Adm. Adolphus E. Watson, det. Mbr.,
Genl. Bd., Navy Dept. in Jan.; to Cdt., 4th
Nav. Dist.; addl. duty Cdt., Navy Yard,
Phila., Pa.

Lt. Comdr. Robert A. J. English, designat-
ed Exec. Secy. of Exec. Committee, U. S.
Antarctic Service.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas J. Ryan, Jr., ors. 8
Dec. to Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. revoked. Det.
aide and flag secy., staff, Cinc. U. S. Flt. abt.
6 Jan. To CO, USS Hale.

Lt. (jg) Clark A. Hood, Jr., ors. modified.
To cfo USS Spica and on bd. when comm.
instead duty USS Wyoming.

Ens. Will P. Starnes, det. USS West Vir-
ginia abt. 13 Jan.; to USS Worden.

Loretta V. Connor, Nurse, upon disch.
trinit. Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla. to home,
relieved all active duty.

6 January 1940

Comdr. Homer W. Graf, det. Nav. Oper.,
Navy Dept. in Jan.; to exec. off., USS Ten-
nessee.

Comdr. Harry B. Cloern, det. Navy Yard,
Wash., D. C. in Jan. or Feb.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Comdr. John B. W. Waller, det. Nav.
Oper., Navy Dept. in June 1940; to instn.
Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Clifford H. Duerfeldt, det. Obs. Sqdn.
4, 5 Jan.; to CO, Obs. Sqdn. 1.

Lt. (jg) William G. Ward, det. Nav. Air
Sta., Pensacola, Fla. abt. 4 Jan.; to USS Utah.

Capt. Joel T. Boone (MC), det. Naval Dis-
pensary, Long Beach, Calif.; to staff, Cdr.
Base Force.

Lt. Cdr. John W. Grassl (DC), det. Navy
Yard, Phila., Pa. in Jan.; to 10th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Vincent C. Maslowski (DC), det.

instn. Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C., abt.
26 Jan.; to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Bosn. Louis C. Gunn, to USS Swordfish.
Gunner Robert B. Willhoite, det. USS Okla-
homa abt. 2 Jan.; to Asiatic Fleet.
Ch. Pharm. Paul V. Tuttle, det. 3rd Nav.
Dist. abt. 1 Feb.; to home, relieved all active
duty.

8 Jan. 1940

Comdr. Edmund W. Burrough, det. USS
Mississippi abt. 12 Feb.; to Nav. Oper., Navy
Dept.

Comdr. Laurance T. Dubose, det. instn.
Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.; to staff,
Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Elmer L. Woodside, det. USS Texas
in May or June; to instn. Nav. War College,
Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. William G. Fisher, ors. mod-
ified. To Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machy., Newport
News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport
News, Va. instead Rec. Ship, San Fran., Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Roland E. Krause, det. Asst.
Nav. Attache, American Embassy, Berlin, Ger-
many; to Nav. Oper., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. John G. Winn, det. CO, USS
Yarnall abt. 10 Jan.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. (jg) John V. Prevost (MC), det. Nav.
Hosp., Phila., Pa. abt. 12 Jan.; to Naval
Academy.

Comdr. Harold W. Johnson (CEC), addl.
duty, Public Works Officer, 10th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Charles L. Strain (CEC), det. Navy
Yard, Portis, Va. in Feb.; to 10th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Carl A. Erickson (CEC), det. Naval
Academy in Jan.; to Navy Yard, Portis, Va.

Bosn. Laurence L. Roberts, det. USS Sand-
piper in Jan.; to trinit. nearest nav. hosp. on
pacific coast. Ors. 12 Dec. to nearest nav.
hosp. revoked.

9 January 1940

Capt. Howard H. Crosby, det. CO, USS Port-
land in June; to Nav. War College, Newport,
R. I.

Capt. Clyde R. Robinson, det. CO, USS Colo-
rado abt. 15 June 1940; to instn. Nav. War
College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Hamilton V. Bryan, det. USS Ten-
nessee abt. Jan. 27; continue trinit. Nav.
Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Comdr. Frank G. Fahrion, det. Nav. Torp.
Sta., Newport, R. I. in Jan.; to CO, USS
Warrington.

Comdr. Henry C. Flanagan, det. Dist.
Communication Officer, 12th Nav. Dist.; to
duty 12th Nav. Dist.

Comdr. Arthur G. Robinson, det. Bu. Ord.,
Navy Dept. in March; to CO, USS Marble-
head.

Lt. Carson Hawkins, det. Nav. Air Sta.,
Pensacola, Fla. in Jan.; to Bomb. Sqdn. 7
(USS Wasp).

Lt. Roderick S. Rooney, det. USS Ten-
nessee in Dec. or Jan.; to staff, aide and flag
lieutenant, Comdr., Battleships, Battle Force.

Lt. (jg) George M. Price, det. USS Mel-
ville abt. 20 Jan.; to USS Yorktown.

Lt. (jg) Henry C. Schwaner, Jr., det. cfo
USS Yukon abt. 1 Feb.; to cfo USS Non and
on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Arthur Chester Smith, det. USS
R-10 abt. 20 Jan.; to cfo USS Tambor and on
bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) William A. Sullivan, det. USS
Kannawa abt. 1 Feb.; to USS Chicago.

Lt. (jg) Ruben E. Wagstaff, det. USS
Cuyama abt. 20 Jan.; to USS Minneapolis.

Comdr. John T. Bennett, (MC), det. Naval
Academy abt. 10 Jan.; to Nav. Hosp., Pearl
Harbor, T. H.

Comdr. Robert M. Askin, (DC), det. Mar.
(Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur, promoted to
grade of major general, subject to confirma-
tion, on 2 Jan., with rank from 1 Oct. 1939,
No. 2.

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Harrington, promoted
to grade of brigadier general, subject to con-
firmation, on 2 Jan., with rank from 1 Jan.
1940.

Capt. George L. Hollett, retd., abt. 1 Feb.
assigned active duty at Hdqrs., Marine Corps,
Wash., D. C.

Capt. William C. Purple, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Command and General Staff School, Ft.
Leavenworth, Kan., to Hdqrs., Marine Corps.

Capt. Arthur H. Butler, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Command and General Staff School, Ft.
Leavenworth, Kan., to staff of Marine Corps
Schools, Quantico.

Capt. John H. Hill, on or abt. 1 Feb. 1940,
det. Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to
1st Marine Brig., Quantico.

Navy Department
Marine Corps

det. Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to
MB, NYd., Phila.

Capt. Wilson T. Dodge, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to
Staff of Marine Corps Schools, Quantico.

Capt. Jesse S. Cook, Jr., on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to 1st
Marine Brig., Quantico.

1st Lt. Henry W. Buse, Jr., on or abt. 1
Feb., det. Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.,
to 1st Marine Brig., Quantico.

1st Lt. Charles A. Miller, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Staff
of Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila.

1st Lt. Bennet G. Powers, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to
FMP, MCB, San Diego.

1st Lt. James G. Bishop, Jr., on or abt. 1
Feb., det. Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth,
N. J., ordered to temporary duty at Hdqrs.,
Marine Corps, for period of abt. 9 days, then
to 3rd Defense Bn., FMP, MB, Parris Is-
land, S. C.

1st Lt. Allen B. Gelger, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.,
ordered to temporary duty at Hdqrs., Marine
Corps, for period of abt. 9 days, then to 1st
Defense Bn., FMP, MCB, San Diego.

1st Lt. Elby D. Martin, Jr., on or abt. 1
Feb., det. Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth,
N. J., ordered to temporary duty at Hdqrs.,
Marine Corps, for period of abt. 9 days, then
to 1st Defense Bn., FMP, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Devolf Schatzel, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth,
N. J., ordered to temporary duty at Hdqrs.,
Marine Corps, for period of abt. 9 days, then
to Signal Bn., MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Paul R. Tyler, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.,
ordered to temporary duty at Hdqrs., Marine
Corps, for period of abt. 9 days, then to 1st
Marine Brig., Quantico.

1st Lt. Bryce D. Godbold, on or abt. 1
Feb., det. Const. Artillery School, Ft. Monroe,
Va., to FMP, MCB, San Diego.

1st Lt. Bruce T. Hemphill, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Const. Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va.,
to FMP, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. David W. Stoncliffe, on or abt. 1
Feb., det. Const. Artillery School, Ft. Monroe,
Va., to 3d Defense Bn., MB, Parris Island.

1st Lt. Charles L. Banks, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla., to
1st Marine Brig., Quantico.

1st Lt. Louis A. Eunis, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla., to
1st Marine Brig., Quantico.

1st Lt. Richard W. Wallace, on or abt. 1
Feb., det. Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill,
Okla., to 1st Marine Brig., Quantico.

1st Lt. James E. Mills, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla., to
FMP, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Otis B. Brown, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla., to
FMP, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Howard V. Hiett, on or abt. 1 Feb.,
det. Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla., to
FMP, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Fletcher L. Brown, Jr., on or abt.
1 Feb., det. Engineer School, Ft. Belvoir, Va.,
to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

Ch. Mar. Gar. William L. Erdman, det. MB,
NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to MB, NYd.,
Mare Island, Calif.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Corps Base, San Diego, Calif., abt. 1 Feb.; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Robert H. Lenson, (SC), det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Calif., in Jan.; to USS Bridge.

Ch. Mach. Paul R. LeVan, granted sick leave 1 month.

Ch. Mach. Chester M. Stearns, det. Navy Yard, Puget Snd., Wash., abt. 15 Jan.; to c/o USS Wasp and on bd. when comm.

Rad. Elec. Jesse H. Radcliffe, det. USS California abt. 30 Dec.; to USS Nashville.

Ch. Pharm. Harry N. Trotter, det. Mar. Bkks., Quantico, Va., abt. 2 Jan.; to Hdq., 3rd Nav. Dist.

Florence A. Blankenhorn, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Calif.; to trinit. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Laura A. Brewer, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Bkln., N. Y., abt. 29 Jan.; to Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.

Ethel Himes, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to Nav. Hosp., Bkln., N. Y.

Marguerite M. Smith, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

10 January 1940

Vice Adm. William S. Pye, addl. duty, Cdr., Battleship Div. 4.

Capt. Harry J. Abbott, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.; to chief of staff and aide, Cdr. Dest., Battle Force.

Capt. Richard S. Edwards, det. CO, Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 15 May; to CO, USS Colorado.

Capt. Robert R. M. Emmett, det. CO, USS Texas abt. 3 June; to Nav. Exam. Bd., Navy Dept.

Capt. Clarence N. Hinkamp, det. member Nav. Exam. Bd., Navy Dept. in Apr.; to CO, USS New York.

Comdr. John L. Hall, Jr., det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I. in May; to CO, USS Texas.

Lt. Comdr. Sherman E. Burroughs, Jr., det. CO, Abs. Sqdn. One 5 Jan.; to CO, Obs. Sqdn. Four.

Lt. Comdr. Chris Halverson, det. USS Capella in Jan.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. Paul L. Mather, to Cdr., Dest. Div. 22; addl. duty CO, USS Fairfax.

Lt. Comdr. John Williams Murphy, Jr., det. USS Stingray in Jan. or Feb.; to c/o USS Tambor and in command when comm.

Lt. Robert G. Armstrong, det. Obs. Sqdn. 3 (USS Idaho) in Jan.; to Setg. Sqdn. 5 (USS Yorktown).

Lt. Francis B. McCall, det. Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., abt. 20 Jan.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. (jg) John D. Bulkeley, det. USS Sacramento abt. 1 Jan.; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. (jg) William M. Collins, Jr., det. Fighting Sqdn. Four (USS Ranger) in Feb.; to Obs. Sqdn. 3, Nav. Air Sta., San Pedro, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Walter V. Combs, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., abt. 18 Dec. 1939; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. (jg) Francis A. Greenup, det. USS Altair abt. 1 Feb.; to USS Tennessee.

Lt. (jg) Russell Kefauver, det. USS Sturgeon abt. 27 Jan.; to c/o USS Tambor and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Harvey P. Lanham, det. USS New Mexico in March; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Comdr. Alanson L. Bryan, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif. in Dec.; to USS Maryland.

Comdr. John E. Porter, (MC), det. USS Maryland in Jan.; to Naval Dispensary, Long Beach, Calif.

Comdr. Richard C. Satterlee, (MC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Is., Calif.; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Fred M. Rohow, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Calif.; to USS Sirius.

Lt. Comdr. Carl K. Youngkin, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa. 6 Jan.; to c/o USS Yukon and on bd. when comm.

Comdr. Benjamin S. Gantz, (SC), det. Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif. in Jan.; to staff, C in C, Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Norman A. Helfrich, (SC), det. Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept. in Jan.; to c/o USS William Ward Burrows.

Lt. Comdr. Carlton H. Moore, (CC), det. Navy Yard, Puget Snd., Wash. upon disch. trinit. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Calif. to further trinit. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Chief Petty Officers Transferred

The following transfers of chief petty officers were ordered by the Navy Department during the period 10-31 Dec. 1939:

B. H. Bledsoe, CPHM, Nyd Puget Sound to Argonne.

J. S. Canning, CEM, Gridley to RS New York.

C. A. Carr, CPHM, N. Hos. to NYd, Wash., D. C.

R. M. Chonberg, CEM, Manley to RS Washington.

M. H. Cranmer, ACMM, NAS Pensacola to VP Squadron-55.

J. W. Dale, CPHM, Balch to Fitzsimons Hos., Denver.

W. E. Dale, CPHM, Norfolk Nav. Hos., to Hos. School, Portsmouth, N. H.

R. J. Donaldson, CRM, RS New York to Trippe.

H. Z. Dudley, CPHM, NTS San Diego to Marine Base San Diego.

N. Gentle, CSM, Cuyahoga to Comatron.

A. H. Gilliam, CPHM, San Francisco to Texas.

R. V. Gibeey, CPHM, Maury to NAS Sitka.

W. E. Gooding, CWT, NTS San Diego to California.

F. Harris, CPHM, Hos. School, Portsmouth, to N. Hos., Portsmouth, N. H.

R. H. Hoskins, CPHM, N. Hos., Mare Island to Sepulga.

F. F. Ingels, CSMth, Monaghan to Dixie.

C. T. Jackson, CWT, Texas to Prairie.

E. B. Johnson, ACM, NAS San Diego to Patwing Five.

F. E. Kawalerowski, CEM, RS New York to Dixie.

P. F. LeRoy, Jr., CP, Ranger to Wasp.

J. Linco, CPHM, New Orleans to Med. School, Wash., D. C.

E. W. Record, CTM, Aylwin to 11th Dist.

C. M. Reisinger, CWT, Honolulu to Lonsdale.

O. D. Russell, CCStd, Cummings to Wainwright.

B. Sears, ACMM(NAP), VP Squadron-54 to NAF Philadelphia.

C. N. Sierakowski, CMM, NRS Kansas City to O'Brien.

L. W. Sileski, CCStd, Subbase New London to O'Brien.

L. Silverstein, CQM, RS Norfolk to Wainwright.

R. C. Tanner, ACMM, Louisville to NAS San Diego.

P. J. Van Doren, CCStd, Tucker to Dixie.

Coast Guard Orders

Comdr. W. H. Barton designated Chief of Staff, San Juan Dist.

Lt. Comdr. I. E. Eskridge, det. Sebago and assigned Mendota.

Lt. J. A. Dirks, det. Mendota and assigned Sebago.

Lt. W. P. Hawley, Boston Dist., designated Ice Observation Officer, International Ice Patrol, season of 1940, and for Post Season Oceanographic cruise of General Greene.

Lt. S. P. Hewins, det. Daphne, effective 1 Feb. and assigned Hermes as commanding officer.

Comdr. E. H. Smith, Chelan, designated Commander, International Ice Patrol, season of 1940.

Chief Mach. E. G. Davis, det. Depot, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective 1 Feb.

The following appointments as Boatswain (T) revoked: D. S. Fish, Naugatuck; E. B. Drinkwater, Guthrie; S. R. Orr, Ellis Island Training Station, and E. R. Harris, Active.

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Maj. James A. B. Gibson, from Philippine Dept., to off. of Ch. of Ord., Wash., D. C.

Maj. William J. Henry, from Philippine Dept., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

Maj. John B. Rellinger, from Camp Jackson, S. C., 1 Feb. 1940, to duty as Post Ord. Offr., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. William J. Latimer, Jr., from Ft. Hayes, O., to Philippine Dept. Sail NY 2 Apr. 1940.

1st Lt. Henry J. Katz, (CAC), from Hawaiian Dept., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

1st Lt. Chalmers K. McClelland, Jr., (FA), from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail NY 8 June 1940.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO, Maj. Edwin R. Petzing, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to hq., 9th CA, Pres. of San Fran., Calif.

Capt. Terence J. Tully, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to 62d Sig. Bn., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Following officers, from Signal Corps Sch., to comdr. offr., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.:

Capt. Kenneth F. March, 1st Lt. William A. Joyce, 1st Lt. Arthur A. McCrary, 1st Lt. William P. Turpin, III, (Inf.), 2nd Lt. Robert W. Griffin, and 2nd Lt. William N. Snouffer.

2nd Lt. Carl L. Lindquist, (Cav.), from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to 3d RI Co., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS, Col. Arthur M. Heritage, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., 24 Jan. 1940, to off. of Ch., CWS, Wash., D. C.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJ. GEN. A. H. BLANDING, C. of NGB, Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, from Ch. of NGB, Wash., D. C., to home, 30 Jan. 1940.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of Ch. Following officers, from Philippine Dept., to station after name: Ch. Edward R. Martin, to Lowry Fld., Colo.; Ch. Christian A. Wachter, to Ft. Bliss, Texas.

Following officers, app. as members of bd. to select candidates in Reg. Army, Wash., D. C., 30 Jan.: Ch. Alva J. Brasted, Ch. Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., Ch. William D. Cleary, Col. Edward Weidner, MC, and Capt. Leonard N. Swanson, MC.

Following officers, from station after name, to Philippine Dept. Sail NY 2 Apr. 1940: Ch. John E. Duffy, from Ft. Devens, Mass.; Ch. Stanley J. Reilly, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav. Maj. George A. King, from CCC, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to QM, Ft. Williams, Me., 29 Jan. 1940.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA, Col. William H. Peek, retired, 31 May 1940, for age.

Lt. Col. Casey H. Hayes, from Chicago, Ill., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail NY 9 Apr. 1940.

Maj. Percy C. Fleming, from Utica, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail NY 9 Apr. 1940.

Capt. Walter D. Webb, Jr., from Panama Canal Dept., to 6th FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Capt. Thomas E. de Shazo, from Philippine Dept., to hq., 9th CA, Pres. of San Fran., Calif.

Following officers, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Puerto Rican Dept.; sail Charleston 4 March 1940: Capt. Francis H. Morse, and Capt. Stephen E. Stancisko.

Following officers, from duty as instr., to 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.: Capt. Ralph R. Mace, and Capt. John F. Williams.

Capt. Wellington A. Samouco, from 18th FA, to 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Following officers, from 1st FA, to staff and faculty, FA Sch., Ft. Sill, Okla.: Capt.

Wyburn D. Brown, and Capt. Rex E. Chandler.

Capt. Ralph R. Mace, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail SF 1 May 1940.

Following officers, from Hawaiian Dept., to station after name: Capt. John E. Adkins, Jr., to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.; 1st Lt. Thomas E. Wood, to 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 2nd Lt. Fred P. Campbell, to 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Following officers, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Puerto Rican Dept.; sail Charleston 4 March 1940: 1st Lt. Maddy A. Solomon, and 1st Lt. Robert H. Strauss.

Following officers, from Philippine Dept., to station after name: 1st Lt. John G. Brimmer to 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Lt. Robert H. Safford to 7th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

2nd Lt. Edward C. Spaulding, from Hawaiian Dept., to 3d Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

2nd Lt. Thomas C. Compton, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail SF 1 May 1940.

Following officers, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Philippine Dept. Sail SF 27 Apr. 1940: 2nd Lt. Chester L. Johnson, and 2nd Lt. Charles P. Samson.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. C. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC, Maj. Napoleon Boudreau, from Indianapolis, Ind., to Philippine Dept. Sail NY 2 Apr. 1940.

Capt. William H. J. Dunham, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to hq., 7th CA, Omaha, Neb.

Following officers, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to station after name: Capt. Milo G. Cary to 62d Coast Art., Ft. Totten, N. Y.; Capt. Joseph S. Robinson to 69th Coast Art., Ft. Crockett, Texas.

Following officers, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Panama Coast Art. Det., 8th Coast Art., Ft. Preble, Me.: 1st Lt. Emory E. Hackman, and 2nd Lt. Walter MacR. Vann.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf. Col. Ralph H. Leavitt, from Harrisburg, Pa., 15 Feb., to NG Affairs, Hq., 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Lt. Col. John S. Switzer, Jr., from 3rd Div., to 15th Inf., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Lt. Col. Charles A. Willoughby, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to GSC, Philippine Dept., 15 May 1940. Sail NY 2 Apr. 1940.

Capt. Daniel P. Norman, from Philippine Dept., to 17th Inf., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. Thomas J. McDonald, retired, with rank of major, 31 Jan. 1940, for disability incident to service.

Capt. Robert W. Stika, det. in FD, Panama Canal Dept., 10 Jan. 1940.

Capt. Raymond C. Barlow, from Philippine Dept., to 17th Inf., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. John Haleson, from Philippine Dept., to 30th Inf., Pres. of San Fran., Calif.

1st Lt. William C. Hance, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to FD, Wright Fld., Dayton, O., 1 Feb.

1st Lt. Daniel W. Smith, from Ft. Howard, Md., to 4th Antitank Bn., Ft. Benning, Ga.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC, Brig. Gen. Jacob E. Fickel, asst. Ch. of AC, from March Fld., Calif., to off. of Ch. of AC, Wash., D. C.; sail SF 26 Jan. 1940.

Maj. Lionel H. Dunlap, from Sacramento Air Depot, Calif., to Mitchell Fld., N. Y. Sail SF 30 Jan. 1940.

Maj. Robert V. Ignico, from Mitchell Fld., N. Y., to Puerto Rican Dept. Sail NY 8 Feb. 1940.

Following officers, from station after name, to Maxwell Fld., Ala.: Maj. Phillips Melville, Mitchell Fld., L. I., N. Y.; Capt. Flint Garrison, Jr., Mitchell Fld., L. I., N. Y.; Capt. Walter L. Wheeler, Langley Fld., Va.; 1st Lt. Dwight Divine, 2d, Mitchell Fld., L. I., N. Y.; 2nd Lt. Howard F. Nichols, Selfridge Fld., Mich.

Prior orders directing Maj. Vincent J. Moley to off. of Ch. of Staff, Wash., D. C., revoked.

Maj. Earl S. Hong, from March Fld., Calif., to duty in off. of Ch. of Staff, Wash., D. C. Sail SF 26 Jan. 1940.

Following officers, from station after name, to Maxwell Fld., Ala.: Capt. Joseph H. Atkinson, Hamilton Fld., Calif.; Capt. Lilliam B. Fator, March Fld., Calif.; Capt. Robert B. Johnston, March Fld., Calif.; 1st Lt. George E. Pierce, Hamilton Fld., Calif.; 1st Lt. John M. Reynolds, Hamilton Fld., Calif.; and 2nd Lt. Jean R. Byerly, March Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. John H. Davies, from Langley Fld., Va., to Maxwell Fld., Ala.

1st Lt. Arnold L. Schroeder, from Bolling Fld., D. C., 28 May 1940, to Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. Gordon H. Austin, prior orders amended; sail NY 6 July 1940 for Hawaiian Dept.

2nd Lt. Joseph F. Hunker, from Langley Fld., Va., to Selfridge Fld., Mich.

WARRANT OFFICERS

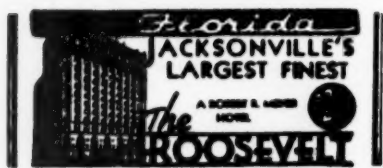
W. O. Lee Barker, retired with rank of Capt., 31 Jan., for age.

W. O. Ira Partin, from Pres. of San Fran., Calif., to hq., 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

W. O. John J. Aresnault, retired, 30 Apr. (Continued on Next Page)

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1940, upon his own application after more than 20 years' service.

W. O. Thomas J. Quinn, from Governors Island, N. Y., to AGD, hq., 1st CA, Boston, Mass.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Following enlisted men, to Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C., 1 Feb. 1940: S. Sgt. Morrill E. Stephenson, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; Sgt. James F. Wilkey, Langley Fld., Va.; Cpl. James P. Patsy, Carlisle Bks., Pa.; Pvt. Clarence O. Dobratz, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Pvt. Leighton A. Bowie, Ft. Williams, Me.; Pvt. Howard Cronin, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; Pvt. Arthur Goldberg, Ft. Jay, N. Y.; Pvt. James B. Green, Ft. Bragg, N. C., and Pvt. Keith B. McInay, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

M. Sgt. Argalus B. Bratton, hq. Bat., 76th FA, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., app. W. O., Reg. Army, 9 Jan.; from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to FD, 5th CA, Ft. Knox, Ky.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

M. Sgt. James J. Nalley, det. enlisted men's list, at Tulsa, Okla., 31 Jan.

1st Sgt. John Westfall, Bat. A, 11th Const Art., at Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., 31 Jan.

Sgt. Ernest Saikai, Co. H, 7th Inf., at Vancouver Bks., Wash., 31 Jan.

1st Sgt. Francisco C. Labit, Hq. Co., 57th Inf. (PS), at Ft. William McKinley, P. I., 31 Jan.

Sgt. Harry Parker, Co. L, 48th QM Reg., at Ft. Benning, Ga., 31 Jan.

M. Sgt. Karl H. Sonne, QMC, at Ft. Rosecrans, Calif., 31 Jan.

S. Sgt. Harold C. Marshall, QMC, at Ft. Brown, Texas, 31 Jan., with rank of Capt.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty with AC

2nd Lt. Jon Ansel Laird, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to home, 5 Feb. 1940.

2nd Lt. Glenn Augustus Holland, from Middletown Air Depot, Pa., 15 Jan. 1940, to Barksdale Fld., La.

2nd Lt. Thomas Walton Spurgin, 15 Jan., to Tulsa, Okla., until 14 Jan. 1941.

2nd Lt. Charles Marion Eisenhart, from Langley Fld., Va., to Puerto Rican Dept. Staff NY 2 Mar. 1940.

2nd Lt. Paul Turner, Jr., from Kelly Fld., Texas, 15 Jan. 1940, to Maxwell Fld., Ala.

2nd Lt. Henry Garden Strachan, Jr., 19 Jan., to Randolph Fld., Texas, until 18 Jan. 1941.

2nd Lt. Russell LeRoy Flore, from Moffett Fld., Calif., 20 Jan., to Kelly Fld., Texas.

2nd Lt. George Frederick Ranney, from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to home, 10 Mar. 1940.

2nd Lt. Robert Lewis Olinger, prior orders amended, from Panama Canal Dept., 27 Feb. 1940, to San Fran., Calif.

2nd Lt. Robert Orin Butler, 24 Jan., to Randolph Fld., Texas, until 23 Jan. 1941.

Extended Active Duty with MC

1st Lt. Allen Dale Smith, 10 Jan., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Milton Alter Juster, cont'd at Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C., until 25 July 1940.

1st Lt. Stuart Irwin Draper, 15 Jan., to Ft. McClellan, Ala., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Eugene Bowie Shepherd, 15 Jan., to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Hack Urquhart Stephenson, Jr., from Randolph Fld., Texas, to home, 16 Jan. 1940.

1st Lt. Abram Salmon Benenson, 15 Jan., to Ft. Hancock, N. J., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Morris Williams Curtis, 20 Jan., to Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Irwin Isidor Alper, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. Wilbur Dwight Dice, 15 Jan., to Ft. Missoula, Mont., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. William Harrell McCarroll, 20 Jan., to Kelly Fld., Texas, until 30 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty with OD

2nd Lt. Richard Fisher Whitcomb, 12 Jan., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Horace Eugene Stout, 15 Jan., to Ft. George G. Meade, Md., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Victor Wichum, 15 Jan., to Raritan Arsenal, N. J., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Frank George Wise, 22 Jan., to Raritan Arsenal, N. J., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Victor Clay Simmons, 15 Jan., to Raritan Arsenal, N. J., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Preston Leroy Jones, from present duty, 8th CA, 15 Jan., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

2nd Lt. William Harold Strang, 12 Jan., to Raritan Arsenal, N. J., until 30 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty with Gen. Staff

Lt. Col. Feay Burton Smith, Inf., 1 Feb., to War Dept. Gen. Staff, Wash., D. C., until 31 Jan. 1941.

Lt. Col. Victor Joseph O'Kellher, Spec.-Res., cont'd at War Dept. Gen'l Staff, Wash., D. C., until 31 Jan. 1941.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training

1st Lt. Winton Brown, CWS-Res., 8 Jan., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. John Keinert Borneman, Ch.-Res., prior orders revoked.

Maj. Keeler DeWitt Pulcifer, Spec.-Res., 20 Jan., to Jackson Barracks, La.

Following officers, Spec.-Res., 21 Jan., to Jackson Bks., La.:

Capt. Andrew Jackson Lewis, and Capt. Gulton Morgan.

Following officers, QMC-Res., 14 Jan., to Phila., Pa.: Capt. Francis Gustave Cosmen, 1st Lt. Hugh Leslie Hinchliffe, and 1st Lt. William Thomas Norman.

2nd Lt. James Patrick Eames, AC-Res., 28 Jan., to Sacramento, Calif.

Capt. Frank Leo Downey, QMC-Res., 14 Jan., to Phila., Pa.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

2nd Lt. Herbert Pierce Horton, AC-Res., to 1st Lt., 7 Jan. 1940.

Discuss Army Promotion

Breaking Faith With Officers

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I do not believe any of the plans now before Congress can be achieved without breaking faith with competent officers now in the service and destroy morale to a certain extent.

The only thing that will be accomplished by any of the present plans is to advance the latter portion of the World War officers at the expense of the officers at the top of this group. As I see it, in the course of 10 years three-fourths of the World War officers will be out of office under this proposed legislation and the other fourth will be in field grades and many competent and useful officers will be on the retired list, increasing the cost thereof so that it may jeopardize the whole retirement system as is being done by the Navy with their pluck system.

In view of present conditions, it would appear wiser to keep the World War officers in and advance them in rank in order to utilize their valuable experience with the possibility of having to train large numbers of military personnel in case there is a necessity for a complete or partial mobilization. Judging by press reports a partial mobilization is now under way and certainly this is no time to do away with trained officers who are physically fit to perform their duties. Age in the sense used in the proposed legislation is a misleading term. All of us know many officers who are 60 or over who today have more physical fitness and stamina than officers many years their junior in age.

There is a need for quickening of the promotion rate but it should not be done at the expense of able-bodied officers who have every reason to believe they would be retained in the service under the laws in effect when commissioned.

The stagnation in promotion was caused by the shortsightedness in policy of ranking officers on the promotion list in 1920 in accordance with length of commissioned service without regard to age. This was foreseen by many Regular Army officers but the clamor for quick promotion, by junior officers, prevailed and it is not believed that an evil caused by the Army itself should be rectified at the expense of officers who had no say in the shaping of the policy regarding rank, which was embodied in the legislation increasing the Army by the World War group in 1920.

Major, QMC.

Comments on Plans

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With respect to the fourth question asked by the Minority Committee of the House Military Committee, the following views and suggestions are submitted:

The writer does not favor either a. Early retirement for age only, with reduction in the percentage of Field Officers (as proposed in the Woodring Bill) —or b. A limited service list (as proposed by the bill of the Minority Committee).

Regulations have permitted the commissioning of officers, both from civil life and from West Point, who are over 25 years of age. As this is above the average age, for initial commissions, it must be apparent that, under either proposed system of attrition, the professional career of all such officers must be limited, regardless of relative proficiency. Their morale will suffer from the moment their predicament is realized. Why should such officers have been accepted, and continue to be accepted in the Army, if they are not considered capable of rendering full service?

No limited service plan (such as proposed by the Minority Committee) will adequately ameliorate the loss of morale

and respect of officers against whose professional career a definite limitation has been placed. If such a plan of attrition should be adopted the welfare of the service would be best served by their immediate and complete removal from the active list.

The percentage of Field officers was increased a few years ago with the announced object of accelerating the rate of promotion. This legislation was then considered beneficial, and the only change in the situation since its enactment is that a different group of officers are now about to enter the higher field grades. Why should the promotion rate be retarded and these accrued benefits discarded by reducing the percentage in the field grades (as proposed in the Woodring Bill) to reach the alleged goal of more rapid promotion?

As has been stated repeatedly in your columns, the promotion problem has not arisen recently. It has been obvious since 1920. Why has the War Department not taken advantage of existing laws to retire officers at the age of 62 and after the specified length of service, or requested strengthening of Class "R" procedure? Now that the problem of the "hump" of 1920 is in a fair way of being solved by retirements for age and physical disability, and by authorized and prospective increases in the Army, the need for a "purge," without regard for quality, does not seem so urgent.

If additional legislation to provide for forced attrition is deemed necessary, the following is suggested:

"Colonels who have been passed over three times in selection for Brigadier Generals to be retired."

This would assure all officers of an opportunity for selection, would injure no one, would permit the War Department to govern the rate of promotion, and would be in the best interest of the Army in that it would not retain officers on the active list after definite indication had been given that they would receive no further advancement.

Major, FA.

Opposes Early Retirements

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There are many ideas which come to an officer after twenty-two years service which ought to be of some value to the government and to the country, not to mention their value to the army and the commissioned officers both senior and junior to him. If these of mine appear reasonable, I hope that they will prove so.

In the first place, I feel no desire to hold up the junior officers in their merited promotion. They do merit such promotion and have not received it. But, on the other hand, my service entitles me to some consideration, too. This hump which has caused so much trouble, or on which all the blame has been laid, has come about due to no fault of the officers in the hump, but due to the lack of foresight, in my opinion, of those who devised it by taking into the regular army all those officers who had been discharged after November 11, 1918, and who came back into the active service with no loss of rank due to their absence from active duty from the date of their discharges until 1 July 1920. That caused the hump. Someone's plan devised the hump, even though unforeseen. Now, the personal aspect confronts each of us, including those who did have continuous service from the date they entered the army until 1 July 1920. Hence, the hump has resulted, in my opinion, due to the working out of a plan, the results of which should have been foreseen. But the World War hump is not the only one we have had, and I cannot see how all the bad results of our promotion scheme should have been laid at its door. I believe that we should not rush hastily into another plan without trying to look ahead and

trying to see what the results of it shall be, if we bring it to pass.

In the first place, I have no desire to hold up the promotion of my juniors. I favor their promotion and am willing to aid it in all sensible ways. Suppose that I, as a major, am started and taken from the promotion list at the age of 55 years, giving my file for promotion to some junior officer. This will take me out of his way so far as promotion is concerned. But I can find no good reason in letting me stay in the army only until I am 58 years of age and then retiring me from the army, for the reason of my age alone, when I am in as good shape as some men who happen to be lieutenant-colonels and are kept in the army until they are 60 years of age. My position in the matter is that once I am taken from the promotion list in the excuse that I am holding up the promotion of my juniors, then the whole purpose of passing new legislation has been achieved and pursuing the matter of my elimination from the army prior to the present retiring age of 64 years is going to an unnecessary extreme which is in no way demanded by the conditions surrounding the promotion of my juniors. Getting me off the promotion list and making way for the promotion of my juniors shall have already been accomplished, and going further in the matter of getting me on the retired list is not only not serving any good end but is accomplishing just the opposite.

There has grown up in the discussion of the promotion of the officers, the idea of revitalizing the army. This amuses me. We have taken up the expression of "Revitalizing the army", when we have never grown accustomed to an expression that the army had become "Devitalized". The blame in the whole thing has been laid to the hump again, where only part of the blame belongs. What we should realize is that the army does not need revitalizing, but that the promotion list does need it. The army needs increasing and a lot of letting alone so that the

(Please turn to Page 435)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

European Situation—(by Col. T. Bentley Mott, Paris correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.)—In the present war, the only thing an observer can do at this moment is to watch the movement of large bodies of troops, study the fighting that is going on in the air and on the sea, and estimate the incessant variations that take place in the diplomatic, economic, moral and financial factors; each of these plays an important rôle and may at any moment play a decisive rôle in the fate of war. Let us first consider Poland.

The sudden invasion of Poland by the German armies while diplomatic conversations were going on and apparently succeeding, gave to Germany the great advantage of the initiative in operations. The aggressor had prepared every detail; his troops were massed on the semi-circle which half surrounds Poland, ready to cross the frontier when the signal was given, whereas the Polish army was merely in process of mobilization, with all of the highways and railroads encumbered with men joining their company and regiment rendezvous or with units moving to points of concentration.

When the moment to move arrived, the Germans launched their light mechanized divisions which were able to move in any direction without difficulty over perfectly level sun-baked plains. Their detachments pierced or passed around the Polish units, scattered as they were in width, and gained ground rapidly, without bothering themselves about their flanks or their rear. We read with astonishment communiqués announcing the arrival of German troops at points far distant from their bases of departure: the intermediary zones were still neither conquered nor occupied, but the strategical result had been attained, namely, the Polish organization broken into slices, the roads cut, the various échelons separated from their chiefs and from the high command, the rear disorganized. The airplanes that accompanied these raids flew low and did much damage.

Under these conditions, no such thing as a "front" could exist; intact bodies of Polish troops remained in the regions traversed by the Germans, were reformed, re-grouped, and fought; they constantly offered resistance and even obtained successes at points already reported by observers as having been conquered. The result was a sort of a *mélée* impossible to set down on a map. Long needles had been driven deeply into the body of Poland, but that body, wounded though it was, continued to live and to resist.

The Germans tried to seize Warsaw in one audacious movement; they thought the town would surrender, but they ran against the fierce resistance from the detachments covering the capital. They then accentuated the wide out-flanking movement, already started both north and south of the city, seeking to separate the Polish armies, on the one hand from Lithuania and on the other from Rumania. But everywhere they had to continue to overcome the resistance of the Polish troops which continued to reform after the successive raids had passed. The jaws continued to close, but Warsaw held out nevertheless, refusing to yield, insensible to threats, stoically accepting the horrors of bombardment from the air.

The much delayed intervention of rain and the lack of gasoline immobilized a few of the armored detachments and put them at the mercy of the Polish troops. If the rain had come at the period usual in that region, the Germans would have been considerably hampered. However the weather was good during most of the operations.

Toward the close of the campaign, the Soviet troops passed the eastern frontier and took in reverse the retreating Polish army. There was nothing to do before this new invasion except to fight and die. Poland is once more wiped out, but the Poles retain their confidence in the aid which the democracies have yet to bring her and she hopes yet to rise from her ashes.

Remount Service—Command of the Front Royal Remount Depot has been given to Maj. Pleas B. Rogers, (Inf.), QMC, a Texan and long known as an accomplished and ardent horseman. It is the first time an Infantry officer has commanded a Remount Depot. Major Rogers takes over the command left vacant by the retirement of Warren W. Whiteside, QMC, who has been identified with the Front Royal station since it was founded. Major Rogers has been graduated not only from the Infantry School, both company officers' and advance course, but from the Cavalry School, troop officers course, the Command and General Staff School and the Army War College.

Maj. Paul H. Morris, Cav., has been ordered from the 14th Cavalry at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to Front Royal as Major Rogers' assistant. Major Morris also is a well known horseman, having been graduated from the Cavalry School's troop officers' class and the advanced equitation course, and also from the German Cavalry School.

Navy Post Graduate School—Requests for assignment to postgraduate instruction when it is reestablished are not desired by the Navy Department's Bureau of Navigation at this time, it was stated this week. Several requests have been received by the bureau, but it was indicated that when applications are desired, an announcement will be issued to that effect.

The bureau had previously stated that selection of candidates for the Postgraduate School would be deferred until after 1 Jan. 1940, or until such time as it is possible to make plans for officer postgraduate instruction during the fiscal year 1941. When postgraduate instruction is reestablished on a normal basis, and circumstances permit, it is the announced intention of the bureau to order back to the school, so far as practicable, officers of the following groups who were ordered to sea after proclamation of the limited national emergency, provided they volunteer for such assignment: general line students, first year students in operating (engineering), first year students in applied communications, first year students in aerological engineering and first year law students.

Army War College—The practice of having representatives of the State Department's Foreign Service take short courses at the Army War College has been resumed after a lapse of several years. Four Foreign Service officers are now enrolled for a special one month's course at the War College. They are: Carl F. Norden, who has been assigned to Warsaw; Leon F. Coles, assigned to Barcelona;

Harry M. Benninghoff, on leave from Harbin; and Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., of the European Division, State Department.

A few years ago it was the practice for both the State and Commerce Departments to send their Foreign Service officers to take short courses at the War College. However, since then the Commerce Department Foreign Service has been taken over by the State Department, so now the latter agency handles them all.

Construction of Battleships—The statement made by Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN, Chief of Operations, in hearings before the House Naval Affairs Committee this week, that it is proposed to continue the program of laying down two battleships each year, brings up the question of the number of large ways available for such vessels. It is pointed out, however, that although it takes four years to complete a battleship the vessel is on the building ways only a little more than two and a half years. At that rate, it is said, a total of only eight large building ways would be sufficient to keep such a program going indefinitely. As a matter of fact, it is likely that the Navy Yards themselves could carry on such a program if it became expedient to do so. "The present program," Admiral Stark said, "of laying down approximately two battleships each year is, based upon our present studies, sufficient for the time being." Under the current program eight ways already are in use or obligated: two at the New York Navy Yard, two at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, one at the Norfolk Navy Yard, one at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards, one at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Corporation, and one at the Quincy plant of the Bethlehem steel. However, two of these will soon be clear, the first in May when the Battleship North Carolina, which was laid down 27 Oct. 1937, will be launched.

NCO Reductions—A change in Army Regulation 615-5, Enlisted Men, provides that a non-commissioned officer reduced without prejudice and on the same day appointed to a lower grade, shall rank in the lower grade from the earliest date from which he has rendered continuous service in that or in a higher grade. Under provisions of this regulation, for example, a technical sergeant who was reduced without prejudice to sergeant would rank as a sergeant from the time he had first been appointed to that grade, before having been advanced to staff sergeant and technical sergeant.

Where non-commissioned officers step down under provisions of this regulation, the document of appointment will specify the date of rank and will state that it has been determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulation.

Supply Corps—A board to recommend not more than 95 officers of the Supply Corps of the Navy in the rank of lieutenant commander for advancement to commander, will be convened at the Navy Department on 15 Jan. 1940.

Capt. William R. Browne, (SC), USN, will be president of the board, with Capt. Donald W. Nesbit, (SC), USN; Capt. William H. Wilterdink, (SC), USN; Capt. Fred E. McMillen, (SC), USN; Capt. Arthur H. Mayo, (SC), USN, and Capt. Oscar W. Leidel, (SC), USN, members and Comdr. George F. Yoran, (SC), USN, recorder.

Navy Hospitals—A most interesting discussion and description of the administration of Naval hospitals was given by Capt. Lucius W. Johnson, (MC), USN, at the annual meeting of the American Hospital Association in Toronto, Canada. The paper, which has been printed in "Hospitals," outlines the duties of the various officers at Naval Hospitals, showing how the many and varied problems of operating such an institution have been solved in an expeditious manner by the Navy. There are, Captain Johnson points out, 18 naval hospitals along our coasts and in our island possessions, with approximately 5,300 beds; a hospital ship with about 500 beds to serve the fleet; and numerous smaller units called dispensaries. Additional hospital construction will be required in the islands of the Pacific, in Alaska, in the Caribbean Islands, and in the continental United States to care for the expansion of the Navy.

Pointing out that more than 75 per cent of all hospital beds in the United States are in government hospitals operated by such agencies as the Army, the Navy, the Veterans' Administration, the Public Health Service, and Department of the Interior, Captain Johnson continues, "In many details these services differ as though they had been developed by different races. But there is a movement, now feeble and uncertain, though gathering momentum, to standardize the administrative methods of all hospitals belonging to the Federal Government. The object is to take the best features of each service and develop a uniform procedure. Should this movement gain sufficient endorsement and accomplish its aims, it is not likely that its supporters will be content to stop with this group. More probably, pressure will be exerted to standardize the administration of all hospitals owned by state, county and city, and finally, all other hospitals. A powerful lever, useful for inducing hospitals to adopt the uniform system may be the Federal subsidy of hospitals which, in one form or another, is frequently being mentioned. It is a lusty infant which will bear watching."

Puerto Rican Naval District—Capt. Raymond A. Spruance, USN, was ordered by the Navy Department this week to duty as commandant of the newly established Tenth Naval District, with headquarters at San Juan, P. R. Captain Spruance, who was one of the 12 officers recommended last month for promotion to rear admiral, will assume his new post in February.

Other orders to duty in the new Tenth District have been issued to Comdr. Harold W. Johnson, (CEC), who will be public works officer, and Lt. Charles L. Strain, (CEC), now on duty at Norfolk Navy Yard. Also to Lt. Comdr. John W. Grassl (DC), now at Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Captain Spruance is now in command of the USS Mississippi. He was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1886, appointed to the Naval Academy in 1903, and during the World War was assistant engineer officer at the New York Navy Yard. He has completed the Naval War College Course and served twice on its staff.

Temporary address of the new Puerto Rico district is the Naval Radio Station, San Juan. The district has been formerly established only since 1 Jan.

Navy Selection—In an Alnav sent to the service this week the Navy Department announced that selection boards would "be convened shortly to recommend officers of the Medical, Dental, Supply, Chaplain, Construction and Civil Engineer Corps for advancement." The Alnav stated: "Inclusive signal numbers eligible officers are

7066 to 7122, 7316 to 7399, 7871 to 7880, 8266 to 8431, 8708 to 8711, 8831 to 8840, 8881 to 8910 and 9041 to 9047. Eligible officers (in) junior ranks will be those whose running mates or officers junior thereto are recommended for selection by line selection board for promotion (to the) ranks (of) lieutenant commander and lieutenant. Attention such staff officers (is) called (to) BuNav Circular Letter 34-34, dated 10 Aug. 1937."

Signal numbers 7066 to 7122 are the first 27 files in grade of commander, Medical Corps. Numbers 7316 to 7399 are the first 84 files in grade of lieutenant commander, Medical Corps. Numbers 7871 to 7880 are the first ten files of commanders, Dental Corps; numbers 8266 to 8431 are the first 166 files of lieutenant commanders, Supply Corps; numbers 8708 to 8711 are the first four files in grade of commander, Chaplain Corps; numbers 8831 to 8840 are the ranking ten files of commanders, Construction Corps; numbers 8881 to 8910 are the ranking ten files of lieutenant commanders, Construction Corps, and numbers 9041 to 9047 are the first seven files of commanders, Civil Engineer Corps.

The only selection board now in session is that recommending lieutenants of the line for promotion to lieutenant commander. This board was convened 3 Jan. and will probably be in session a month at least. Scheduled to meet on 15 Jan. is a board to recommend 95 lieutenant commanders of the Supply Corps for promotion to commander, and on 6 Feb. a board to recommend lieutenants (junior grade) of the line for promotion to lieutenant. On 22 Jan. a board will meet to recommend not more than five of the ten eligible commanders, Construction Corps, for promotion to captain; and not more than three of the ten eligible lieutenant commanders for promotion to commander.

So far reports have been made by all Marine Corps Line Boards, by the senior Navy line board and by the lieutenant commanders to commanders board. The EDO and the senior Reserve board have also reported.

Corps of Engineers—Secretary of War Woodring, has approved the formation of the following new Engineer units of the Regular Army, effective 1 Feb. 1940: 47th Engineer Troop (mechanized) with station at Ft. Knox, Ky. and 64th Engineer Company (topographic) with station at Ft. Benning, Ga. To form the mechanized troop at Ft. Knox, 113 enlisted men will be transferred to that station from the 5th Engineers at Ft. Belvoir, Va. The movement to Ft. Knox will be made by motor transportation.

The nucleus of the topographic company will be formed by the transfer of 35 enlisted men from the 29th Engineer Battalion (topographic) now at Portland, Oregon. These men will sail from San Francisco about 30 January, and will arrive about 15 February, at Charleston, South Carolina, whence they will proceed to their new station by motor transportation. The new organization will be further increased by the transfer to this unit of 22 enlisted men from Company A, 4th Engineer Battalion (combat) not at Fort Benning.

The new Mechanized Engineer troop will serve with the 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized). It will be completely motorized and will perform duties such as bridge building, road construction and maintenance and other engineering functions, similar to those assigned to Engineer combat troops of divisions. The topographic company will be engaged largely in mapping and map reproduction work for the corps to which it is assigned. Its equipment will include a mobile map reproduction plant. Its services will be utilized extensively during the corps maneuvers soon to be held in the Southern part of the United States.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford, chief of Field Artillery, left Washington by plane on 9 Jan. for the West Coast where he will spend ten days to two weeks inspecting exercises of the 3rd Division in California. Another Field Artillery officer, Maj. Guy O. Kurtz, office Chief of Field Artillery, left Washington the day before for the 3rd Division encampment.

Navy Changes—Vice Adm. William S. Pye, Commander of Battleships, Battle Force, has been given additional duty as commander of Battleship Division Four. Capt. Harry J. Abbott this week was ordered relieved of duty with the Bureau of Navigation, to become chief of staff and aide to the commander of Destroyers, Battle Force. Capt. Richard S. Edwards will be detached as commander of the submarine base at New London, Conn., about 15 May, to command the USS Colorado, relieving Capt. Clyde R. Robinson about 15 June. Captain Robinson will study at the Naval War College.

Capt. Robert R. M. Emmett will be relieved as commanding officer of the USS Texas about 3 June for duty on the Naval Examining Board. He will be succeeded by Comdr. John L. Hall, jr., now at the Naval War College. Capt. Clarence N. Hinkamp will leave the Examining Board to command the USS New York. Capt. William W. Wilson was relieved as commanding officer of the USS Nashville 3 Jan. to continue treatment on the USS Relief.

Capt. Howard H. Crosby will be relieved as commander of the USS Portland in June to go to the Naval War College. Comdr. Frank G. Fahrion has been named commander of the USS Warrington and Comdr. Arthur G. Robinson, commander of the USS Marblehead.

Capt. Joel T. Boone, MC, has been ordered relieved at the Naval Dispensary, Long Beach, Calif., to serve on the staff of the commander, Base Force.

Service Pay Legislation—The reports of the War and Navy Departments on the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Pay Committee's recommendations are now being considered by the Bureau of the Budget, which will determine whether or not the attitude of the departments is in accord with the program of the President. Senator Morris Sheppard, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and pay increase advocate has said that he will take no action on pay increase legislation until all reports have been filed with his committee.

Army Air Corps—Redesignation of Air Corps Units in the Hawaiian Department has been made effective. The 5th Bombardment Group, at Hickam Field, consisting of Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, and 23rd, 31st and 72nd Squadrons, has been designated the 5th Bombardment Group (M). The 18th Pursuit Group, consisting of Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, and 6th and 19th Squadrons, at Wheeler Field, has been designated the 18th Pursuit Group (Int). The 26th Attack Squadron, now at Wheeler Field, but to move to Hickam Field when construction is more advanced, has been designated the 26th Bombardment Squadron (M). The 4th

Reconnaissance Squadron, Hickam Field, has been designated the 4th Reconnaissance Squadron (M/R). The 50th Reconnaissance Squadron, Hickam Field, has been designated the 50th Reconnaissance Squadron (M/R). The 17th Air Base Squadron, Hickam Field, has been designated the 17th Air Base Squadron (2-Gp), and the 18th Air Base Squadron, Wheeler Field, has been designated the 18th Air Base Squadron (1-Gp).

Contracts totalling \$4,166,980.60 were let for the Army Air Corps during the period 16-31 Dec. 1939, practically all of which was for aircraft engine fuel. Contract for propeller and control assemblies was let in the amount of \$100,520, and contract for link trainer assemblies was awarded in the amount of \$363,668.

The traveling flying cadet examining board for the Third Corps Area, consisting of Capt. Walter G. Bryte, Jr., AC; Capt. Kenneth G. Gould, MC; 2d Lt. Ernest H. Beverly, AC, and enlisted personnel, completed a six weeks' tour of Pennsylvania and Virginia colleges and universities 19 Nov. 1939.

Nine schools were visited and 86 successful candidates were recommended by the board to the War Department for flying cadet training.

The adjutant general has issued new allotments of grades and ratings for the Air Corps' various units, effective 1 Feb. 1940. When promotions were first made in the first two grades they were made without regard to station of the appointees. Transfers will now soon be made to affect re-adjustments. Meanwhile on 1 Feb. unit commanders will make the following wholesale promotions: 80 first sergeants; 2,363 staff sergeants, to a new total of 3,979; 2,208 sergeants, to a total of 3,661; 1,957 corporals, to a total of 3,444, and 6,866 privates first class, to a total of 11,330. The 80 first sergeants will come from the increase of 825 men given for the second grade. The remainder in this grade are technical sergeants, already promoted.

New lists of eligibles for master and technical sergeants are now being prepared by Air Corps personnel officers, and will soon be ready.

Antarctic Expedition—The motor ship North Star of the U. S. Antarctic Service this week reported she had entered the South Polar ice pack and was picking her way slowly through growlers 600 miles northwest of the Bay of Whales. The Bear, 200 miles to the east of the North Star, was seeking an opening which would enable her to beat southward in time to meet the latter at the Bay of Whales. It is possible, reported Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd, USN-ret., commander of the expedition, that the Bear will have to follow the North Star down the 179th meridian.

The North Star first entered the pack at Lat. 69 degrees 50 minutes South, Long. 179 degrees 30 minutes West, much further south than when the ships of the second Byrd expedition entered the pack in 1934.

Her position placed the North Star very close to the international date line, and for a while on Monday (reported Admiral Byrd) she sailed South directly on the line, placing the port side of the vessel in Sunday and the starboard side in Monday. The antarctic circle was crossed that afternoon.

Corps of Engineers—Contract was let recently by the Corps of Engineers for five gasoline, mechanical-drive locomotives at a total cost of \$43,260, or a cost per unit of \$8,652. Previously, the Corps had made three unsuccessful attempts to obtain what it considered reasonable bids for 35-ton mechanical-drive gasoline locomotives. A locomotive of that size—considered practicable for operating trains in the advanced theaters of operations—requires stronger clutches and transmissions than are now manufactured commercially. Commercial passenger trains use the diesel-electric drive, but the Engineers would like to develop a high-powered direct-drive gasoline locomotive because of the availability of fuel and the economy of operation.

The 20-ton engines ordered by the Engineers are too light for use in pulling trains. They will be turned over to the Quartermaster Corps for use as switching engines.

Naval Personnel Legislation—Prospects for early conciliation between the House and Senate conferees on the legislation amending the Naval Selection Act of 1938 did not appear bright this week. The bill carrying the amendments was passed by both houses of Congress in the last days of the 1st Session of the 76th Congress and sent to conference to bring the House and Senate version into conformance. Several conferences were held between conferees appointed from the two committees, but no agreement could be reached.

Senator David I. Walsh declared yesterday that he has not devoted much thought to resuming the conferences which he, under Congressional procedure, has the responsibility of convening. Representative Carl Vinson, of Ga., Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee and senior House conferee, said this week that he has no intention of taking any steps until Senator Walsh acts.

Representative Melvin Maas, of Minn., another House conferee, declared that the only way open for conciliation is for the Senate conferees to abandon their stand.

Senator Walsh said that the Navy Department is expressing no particular enthusiasm for immediate action on the bill, due, in part, to the several amendments carried by the measure which do not have Navy approval. However, it is believed possible that the Senate conferees may retreat from their position, although Senator Walsh would make no comment on this question.

Observers believe that the large amount of other Naval legislation now pending or awaiting introduction, together with the reorganization and personnel board studies, may provide additional cause for delay in action on the amending legislation.

Medical Department—Two basic courses will be given at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., this year instead of the one a year previously given, due to the large number of new medical and dental officers to be grounded in military medicine after completion of their professional courses at the Army Medical Center. Probably it will be necessary to hold two courses next year as well.

Completion of the course at the Army Medical School was advanced from January to December, and on 4 Dec. the first basic course began. It will run 14 weeks, to 8 March, instead of the usual six months from January to June. The second course will begin 11 March and end 7 June, thus releasing officers for duty with the Army in the South when Corps and Army maneuvers are held.

About 70 medical and dental officers will take each basic course.

January meeting of Medical Department officers residing in Washington and vicinity will be held at 8 p.m., 15 Jan. in Sternberg Auditorium at the Army Medical Center. Lt. Col. Ralph B. Stewart, VC, commandant of the Veterinary School, Army Medical Center, will speak on "Veterinary Medicine in Relation to Public Health," and Lt. Col. Roy A. Stout, DC, Walter Reed General Hospital, will discuss "Treatment of Fractures of the Mandible and Maxillae."

Expansion of the Navy

The possibility of coalitions of nations and the unpredictable disposition of world sea-power at the conclusion of the present European war were cited by the Navy Department this week as the motivation behind the request for a 25 percent increase of the American Navy.

However, late this week, opposition developed in the Senate to the expansion program as Senator David I. Walsh, of Mass., Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, declared the Navy should utilize existing authorizations, rather than request a larger "paper Navy." He charged that the authorization would merely "confuse" the public.

He later said that one of the reasons behind his attack on the authorization is that he does not believe both the large appropriation for ship construction contained in the 1941 budget and the new authorization program can be pressed through Congress.

Senator Walsh declared that no one can question his loyalty to the Navy or his desire for adequate defense, but that the proposed authorization would be but another "piece of paper."

Appearing before the Naval Affairs Committee of the House to justify the increase, Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison said that the recent turn of events has forced the Navy to take cognizance of new possibilities in world alignments and to make provision for an adequate defense of the United States to meet all probable contingencies. He was followed on the stand by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, who outlined for the committee the problem and the Navy's plan to meet it.

Admiral Stark told the Committee that following the Munich agreement, the Navy made a rapid and careful survey of building facilities and evolved the 25 percent increase authorization as a moderate and workable plan to bolster American seapower quickly.

The Chief of Naval Operations explained to the committee that despite any theories that have been built up over Anglo-American friendship and other cordial political and economic relationships the United States must now look to standing alone in defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Sec. Edison's Testimony

Secretary Edison, making his first appearance before the Committee since assuming a permanent place in the cabinet, emphasized the Navy's need for the 25 per cent expansion. Representative Maas questioned him concerning the motive behind the Navy's recent request that Congress pass legislation granting the President extraordinary powers in event of "National Emergency." Secretary Edison said that he was glad that the point had been raised and made the following statement to the committee:

I was taken completely by surprise by all the commotion stirred up by what I thought was only a recommendation that Congress give consideration to bringing up to date an old World War Act of 1917 which is still on the books.

Various Congressmen and the press have seen in the proposal implications that I am free to confess I must have missed.

If they are right and there really are possibilities inimicable to our Democratic systems in this proposal, I just made a mistake in making it. It is as simple as that.

National Defense exists to defend our liberties not to nullify them.

I am glad our system of checks and balances is working and that a free press exists to make it articulate.

The matter came to me first more as a correction of a piece of old legislation than as something new.

We, here in the Navy, thought we would be derelict in our duty if we did not call it to the attention of Congress in view of the fact that it does not concern pennecetime or normal operation but operation under a grave National Emergency. One was in prospect at the time the subject was being considered last fall. Many other problems of handling a National Emergency were also being considered at the same time. We hoped that through looking ahead and planning we might avoid the chaos and confusion that attended our entrance into the World War should the United States ever be forced into another one. It is our job to be ready.

So, I ask the country not to jump to the conclusion that I am so intrigued with the idea of National Defense that I would sell democracy short to get it.

Admiral Stark's Statement

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, opened his testimony with a prepared statement, which is quoted in part as follows:

As international political conditions appeared and were evaluated last Spring, the Naval Establishment provided at that time by the Naval Expansion Act (Public No. 528, approved 17 May 1938) and other legislation appeared reasonably adequate.

This establishment was designed solely to defend ourselves against any single major power and was based upon such information as we had available. It was not conceived to be adequate to defend ourselves against a coalition of powers. More recently it has become evident that we must consider such a possibility.

The international situation has altered substantially. World conditions today presage a greater menace to our peace than was the case a year ago. The events which have taken place since then are so fresh in the mind of everyone that I do not need to detail them. I believe everyone will agree that the international situation has deteriorated and that there is no immediate prospect that it will improve. The situation is rife with possibilities of a general European war, and, in conjunction with Far Eastern conditions, presents a threat of world conflagration.

Although the building programs of other naval powers are not definitely known, and in some cases not even approximately known, it is a reasonable supposition that those nations now at war are building to the maximum augmented wartime capacity of their shipbuilding industries. All other considerations aside, if the United States does not take immediate action toward increasing the strength of its fleet, the end of the present war will find us in a relatively weak naval position.

Therefore, it is my considered opinion, as I believe it will be that of the great majority of our people, when the significance of the situation is understood, that a substantial expansion approximating 25 percent of our Navy should be planned and undertaken at once.

This augmentation is dictated by the following elementary considerations:

First, the positive protection of the Continental United States and its possessions; Second, join with the other American Republics in preventing any hemispheric invasion or penetration;

Third, sufficient naval strength to maintain and defend our commerce;

Fourth, insurance of the uninterrupted flow of vital strategic raw materials and Fifth, the immense influence of adequate naval power upon preserving our peace and neutrality.

While I do not desire to describe details of the proposed expansion at this time, it is desirable to note that the bill does not provide additional battleships. These are and will continue to be a vital component of our Navy but the present program of laying down approximately two battleships each year is, based upon our present studies, sufficient for the time being. On the other hand, the bill does authorize a proportionate amount of noncombatant auxiliary vessel tonnage (tenders, etc.) which is an essential provision for the operation and maintenance of the increased number of combatant ships and naval aircraft.

The increase in the authorized number of naval aircraft is to provide for the increased requirements of planes for carriers and cruisers, and to provide better protection for coastal shipping. The coastal shipping, particularly that along the Atlantic Coast and in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Caribbean, constitutes a vital artery of our industrial economy which is outside of the continental body of the United States and therefore exposed to hostile attack at sea.

We must evaluate conditions as they exist in the world today. International alignments are lightning swift. Nations are searching for allies. The exercise of power politics is the rule rather than the exception. The best way to ascertain national policies is to observe national acts. Our first duty is to protect the United States. Our objective is a Navy adequate for this purpose. We cannot afford to take chances with a world in arms. Our only safe course is to depend on no one but ourselves.

It is my firm conviction that our voice in world affairs will be heeded in almost exact proportion to our relative strength on the sea.

As we are strong on the sea—so shall we be strong everywhere.

It cannot be too often reiterated that while preparedness will not guarantee keeping us out of war, lack of it not only invites war but utter disaster.

The time element may be vital—that is why we are recommending action now.

In a rapid review of past naval construction, Mr. Vinson said that in 1934, the Navy decided to go up to its authorized treaty strength of 1,260,445 tons. In 1938, a 20 per cent increase was authorized, which resulted in bringing the au-

thorized tonnage up to 1,557,000 tons, this he said was nearly 300,000 tons above treaty strength. The bill before the Committee would increase the authorized strength to 1,957,000 tons of combatant, uncrucage vessels, 700,000 tons above treaty strength.

In discussing the present naval ratios, Admiral Stark presented the following figures, using present United States tonnage as "5."

United States	5.
Great Britain	5.94
Japan	3.42
France	2.32
Italy	2.06
Germany	1.05
Russia	1.39

Relative naval strengths, built, building and authorized, were given as follows: United States, 1,727,020 tons; Great Britain, 2,053,229; Japan, 1,180,980 tons; France, 801,379 tons; Italy, 710,035 tons; Germany, 516,653 tons, and Russia, 478,518 tons.

Representative Maas, recalling that in his prepared statement Admiral Stark had said that the United States must provide a Navy capable of resisting an attack by a coalition of powers, commented that the general impression is and has been that the United States and Great Britain have an unspoken agreement concerning defense in the Atlantic and said "We certainly can no longer depend on England." He continued, "How can we protect the Atlantic with the Fleet in the Pacific?" Admiral Stark said that it was a matter of disposition of forces, based on the situation actually at hand. If attacked in both oceans at once, Admiral Stark said that the United States might "be driven back on its haunches" for a time. Representative Maas asked "Are you still depending on Britain?" Admiral Stark answered "No we are not."

Super-Battleships

Turning to the fact that the authorization makes no provision for the construction of additional battleships, Mr. Maas asked if the Navy is providing a balanced defense. Admiral Stark replied in the affirmative. Mr. Maas recalled that the Navy is supposed to be in balance at the present time as a result of previous authorizations and asked if the adoption of a program without capital ships would not off-center the fleet. Admiral Stark replied that the United States has only facilities for the construction of two battleships a year. Mr. Maas said that more facilities can be constructed and that they are cheaper than a first class war.

He then broached the question of larger battleships, asking as to the feasibility of constructing 70,000 or 80,000-ton ships. Admiral Stark replied that such ships are feasible, but said that there is a question as to their desirability.

He said that the United States Navy is "delighted" to be relieved of treaty restrictions and is devoting much study to the most practicable battleship, regardless of tonnage. Mr. Vinson broke in to comment that "We must not leave the impression that the Navy will be drifting out to sea in floating laboratories."

Admiral Stark said that there is no Navy Yard in the continental United States that could handle a 70,000-ton battleship.

On Tuesday, Admiral Stark resumed his testimony. He told the committee that the Navy plans to build a class of four 45,000 ton battleships. Following the construction of these ships, he said, the Navy may ask Congress to appropriate funds for the construction of a 52,000 ton vessel.

He declared that it must be kept in mind that every naval vessel is the result of compromise, and that just how this compromise comes about is based on the naval theory obtaining. The United States, he pointed out, has long felt that speed can be sacrificed to obtain gunpower.

Admiral Stark said that the construction of super-warships, whether they are called battleships or battle-cruisers, is attended by serious difficulty. Primarily, he pointed out, there is a great deal to be said in support of numbers as against size. The larger ship presents a much better target, does not have any appreciable increase in weight of armor if the other

ratios (speed and gunpower) are increased in proportion to size.

The concentration of so much power in large ships, of sixty or seventy thousand tons, might result in greatly disproportionate loss in fleet strength in event units were disabled in battle, he said. He told the committee that mere comparison on the basis of tonnage of ships of American and foreign navies is not conclusive. The design and construction, together with fire control and ability to take punishment, might easily create a vast difference between vessels of comparable tonnage.

Discussing the advantage of numbers, Admiral Stark cited the recent naval battle between the Admiral Graf Spee and three British cruisers, the 8-inch gun Exeter and the six-inch gun Ajax and Achilles. He said that while the Graf Spee was a very fine vessel, he has been of the opinion all along that she would "go soft" under the strain of shell fire. He pointed out that the vessel was not armored against 6-inch projectiles.

Admiral Stark said that the ultimate in battleship construction would probably be around 72,000 tons, reminding the committee that there is a practical limit beyond which it would be unwise to go.

Representative Vinson broke in at this point to clear up the question of the Navy's plans for battleship construction in the immediate future.

Admiral Stark said that while the Navy is making continuing studies of the feasibility of larger battleships, the present outlook does not extend beyond the class of four 45,000 ton ships. The next step, Admiral Stark said, might possibly be the construction of 52,000 ton ships, sacrificing speed to obtain more gunpower.

The 45,000 ton ships are designed for a speed of 33 knots, while the 52,000 ton ships would have a speed of approximately 27½ knots.

Naval Aircraft

Turning to the boost in the authorized strength of the air arm of the Navy, Admiral Stark termed the Navy's patrol planes "perfectly splendid offensive and defensive weapons." He told the committee that the Navy, at present, has 20 patrol planes in service, with 200 more on order under the President's limited emergency proclamation. Speaking of the last 200, he said that, by merely duplicating types now in service, the Navy was able to buy nearly two planes for the price of one of the original order. The Navy's goal in patrol planes at present, he said, is 650. The planes have a range of 3,500 miles, and the "ability to throw that force is a very great weapon." Admiral Stark said, A boost of range to over 4,000 miles will be obtained in the next class as twin engined planes he said. These ships will carry 2 tons of bombs on missions of 1,000 miles, the committee was informed. Discussing the more or less experimental 4-engined patrol planes, Admiral Stark said that the Navy now has two and will get six more. These planes have a range of more than 5,000 miles.

The question of the practicability of 18-inch guns was brought up. Admiral Stark said that the Navy is now experimenting with one.

Discuss Guam Base

At this point the old question of improvements at Guam was dragged into the proceedings. The Naval budget contains, under the heading "14th Naval District," \$4,000,000 for dredging the harbor and building a breakwater. Representative Ralph E. Church, of Ill., declared that the inclusion of the project in the appropriations bill is a method of circumventing the will of Congress which last year refused to authorize such improvements.

Representative Vinson said that when the Naval Appropriation Bill is brought to the floor of the House, if the project is still in the bill, he will make a point of order and get a ruling from the Speaker of the House as to the legality of the appropriation. Admiral Stark said that under certain conditions a fortified Guam would be worth "two or three battleships" in Pacific Naval warfare.

Admiral Stark brought up the question (Continued on Next Page)

Expansion of the Navy

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of the main batteries on the battleships Texas and New York and said that the Navy will ask Congress to provide authorization and funds for changes in the turrets to permit greater elevation. At present, he said, a hostile 8-inch gun cruiser could stand off these vessels and "take target practice with impunity."

When Committee members attempted to deprecate the force now operating in the Atlantic as impotent, Admiral Stark said that he feels sure that any hostile nation contemplating an attack against the east coast would devote a great deal of thought to the Atlantic Squadron before making the attempt.

In response to a question on the exact number of vessels the Navy proposes to build under the 400,000 tons of combatant and 200,000 tons of auxiliary vessel construction authority asked, Admiral Stark said that for reasons of security, the Navy does not care to delineate exactly what will be built. He told the Committee that in round figures, 72,000 tons of carriers will be built, together with 192,000 tons of cruisers, 60,000 tons of destroyers and 45,000 tons of submarines.

The above figures total 369,000 tons, leaving the Navy 31,000 tons of undisposed of combatant authorization for disposition as may be necessary. Admiral Stark, when asked about the tonnage of the new cruisers, asked that the question not be pressed because the Navy feels that it is too early to tip its hand on what is projected in the "intermediate belt" between the 10,000 ton cruiser and the 35,000 ton battleship. It is understood from reliable sources, however, that the Navy plans a class of 12,500 ton heavy cruisers.

It is believed by observers that the Navy plans 3 aircraft carriers of a total tonnage of 72,000 tons, or about 24,000 tons apiece. The destroyers will probably be a little heavier than present construction, possibly touching 2,000 tons it was indicated.

Negotiated Contracts

Admiral Stark said that when the Navy purchased the latest 200 patrol planes, it required three months and thirteen days to let the contracts under existing procedure. The bill before the committee authorizes negotiated contracts, under which, he said, the Navy could have let the contract for the planes in a week. He assured the Committee that the Navy Department will make periodic reports to Congress of purchases under this power, if granted, and will be extremely careful to insure that the taxpayer's interests are fully protected.

On Thursday, Admiral Stark said that the United States "must face the possibility of an Allied defeat, and then measure the strength of the powers which might combine for action against the Americas."

Both Admiral Stark and Chairman Vinson took issue with Senator David L. Walsh, of Pa., Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, who stated that the expansion program is unnecessary because the Navy has not taken advantage of all available existing authorizations.

Mr. Vinson said that the 1938 Naval expansion act provided for 46 ships, and that funds for 23 of these have been included in the Navy's 1940 appropriation. In the 1941 appropriation, he declared, will be funds for 19 more, leaving only two cruisers and seven destroyers authorized but not appropriated for.

He said that Senator Walsh was making the error of confusing authorizations under the normal replacement program with authorizations made for expansion of the Navy.

Representative Vinson in this connection said that he is seriously considering requesting the abandonment of the provision of law which authorizes automatic replacement of over-age vessels. It may be, he said, that it would be better for the Naval Affairs Committee of the House to pass on the authorization for every ship constructed.

Admiral Stark declared that if the authorization is granted and appropriations made, the program should be completed by 1945.

Representative Magnuson, of Wash., asked as to the Navy's plans for the re-

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irement of over-age ships and was informed that until international tension eases, the ships will be retained in service.

Discuss Army Promotion

(Continued from Page 431)

blinds of the officers can settle down to the needs of training and not have to be wondering if they shall buy new uniforms or have to fold away those which they already have.

I feel that if the War Department wants to take me off the promotion list at the age of 55 years, then I shall come off, providing the necessary legislation is passed, but I feel that my retirement prior to the age of 64 years is uncalled for and shall serve no good purpose. I can see absolutely no reason for wanting to have me retire prior to 64 years, so far as any benefit to any junior officer is concerned, or so far as any fair return to the government could possibly be considered. If the over-age officer suddenly became insane, incapable, or crippled on the day he passed over-age, then and in that event there might be some reason for retiring him. But he does not become so, nor does he suffer any appreciable change, except that he is one day older, and is at that time in the age bracket in which his mind and body are still serviceable, and should continue to be so until he reached the age which our experience has shown us to be 64 years. Before we change that age, let us find some reasonable ground upon which to make the change and not base our actions upon a bright, untried idea like we did when we built the hump which we are trying so hard now to tear down. And who can say? Not one or two men, surely.

I feel that to change the retirement age of any officer from the present retirement age of 64 years is unnecessary and unwarranted. I made my plans years ago to fit the age of 64 years, bought my insurance, made my savings (or did not make them, for there may be reasonable actions both ways) and in general planned my life so that at the age of 64 years the big change would come. Now I do not want those plans upset for no good reason.

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365 Frelinghuysen Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

The plan to continue promotion of "Starred" officers should be given careful consideration and should meet with the approval of all people who are familiar with the promotion scheme. Long before he shall come up for promotion he will be drawing the pay and allowances of the grade to which he will next be promoted, so there is no extra cost to the government. There is not one single drawback to it, that I can think of. Even though an officer is starred and taken off the regular promotion list, he should not be forced to continue to do his work for the government and at the same time keep the same rank until his retirement. To do that would be to place the embarrassment on his shoulders, the same kind of embarrassment which we are trying to remove from the shoulders of the juniors. Why shift it from one group to another when we can by using our brains remove it from one group and not place it on anyone?

As I see this thing, we are simply trying to get promotion to the place for everyone so that everyone will feel that he is being treated fairly. It is not a question of sticking anyone in order to get even for past inequalities, for there have not been any past inequalities. We people in the hump have suffered as much as anyone. I was a captain for over fifteen years. I call that plain stagnation, and a stagnation which was just as hard on me as the stagnation of my juniors about which we are hearing so much now, is on them. But I am willing to help take part of it off them. At the same time I do not want to stand idly by and see myself shunted off into the discard when I am 58 years of age. That is too drastic a remedy, and one that would be entirely uncalled for. A retirement of 64 years has been tried for a long time and found workable. Let's not go out on any limb now on some fair haired child's scheme and make as big a mistake as was made about the officers in 1920.

Many thanks for letting me write you. I hope nobody gets sore.

Major, Field Artillery.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Reserve Officer Activities

Maj. Benjamin T. Anuskewicz, Chem.-Res., attached to the 61st Cavalry Division was elected President of the Brooklyn Chapter, Reserve Officer's Association of the United States, and will be installed by Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General, Second Corps Area, at the Annual Dinner on 26 Jan. 1940.

Major Anuskewicz is a Regular Army Veteran of the Punitive Expedition to Mexico in 1916 and the World War.

After the war, he served on the War Victims Commission of the Federation of Inter-Allied War Veterans (Federation Interalliée des Anciens Combattants—F.I.D.A.C.) and also participated in the Congresses of the same organization in Paris, Warsaw, Athens, Bucharest and Belgrade as delegate and secretary of the delegation of the American Legion. He also served as Commanding Officer with the Civilian Conservation Corps, in which he distinguished himself by earning the highest peace time decoration awarded by the War Department, the "Soldier's Medal for Valor," for heroic service in the New York State flood in 1935.

The following officers were elected to serve on his staff:

First Vice-President, Col. H. I. Toperson, Med. Res.
Second Vice-President, First Lieutenant J. C. Dippell, Inf. Res.
Third Vice-President, First Lieutenant J. L. Cunningham, Ch. Res.
Treasurer, First Lieutenant C. L. Ingalls, MAC Res.
Secretary, Second Lieutenant H. L. Venokur, Inf. Res.
Chaplain, Captain F. F. Burant, Chap. Res.
Judge Advocate, Captain A. E. Lukowski, Qrm. Res.
Surgeon, Colonel S. Block, Med. Res.
Councilman 40-42, Captain H. M. Dederer, Inf. Res.

Satisfactory completion of the 1938-39 refresher course at the Signal Corps School for sergeant instructors on duty with the National Guard has been approved by the War Department as sufficient basis for Corps Area Commanders to permit such men who are studying for Reserve commissions to omit the following subcourses of the extension course of the Signal Corps School:

a. Under paragraph 5, AR 140-38, 5 Nov. 1937:
(9) Signal Communication for All Arms and Services.
(10) Message Centers.
(11) Wire Communication—Field Systems.
(12) Wire Communication—Materiel.
(13) Radio Communication—Field Systems.
(14) Radio Communication—Materiel.
b. Under paragraph 6, AR 140-38, dated 5 Nov. 1937:
(3) Wire Communication—Installation, Operation and Maintenance.
(8) Radio Communication—Radio Procedure.
(9) Radio Communication—Installation, Operation and Maintenance.

Satisfactory evidence of successful completion of the Refresher Course at The Signal Corps School for the school year 1938-39 will be accepted in lieu of the prescribed examinations or tests in corresponding subjects of the Army Extension Courses, as provided in paragraph 39 c, AR 140-5, for appointment or promotion in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

A National Defense week will again be sponsored in 1940, by the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. The period designated thereby is from 12 Feb. to 22 Feb. The War Department has instructed the service that its observance should be given the usual cordial support of the Regular Army; to which end, all posts and stations should be encouraged to cooperate in any appropriate manner with the local Chapters of the Reserve Officers' Association, so far as facilities and requirements of the service will permit.

Boatswain Appointed

Louis C. Gunn, quartermaster first class, USS Swordfish, has been issued an acting appointment as boatswain in the Navy, to rank from 3 Jan.

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

MRS. CHARLES EDISON, wife of the newly appointed Secretary of the Navy, was hostess for the first time as a Cabinet lady, Wednesday afternoon at the Mayflower Hotel, receiving the world and his wife, especially the latter, the line extending through the long corridor leading to the Chinese Room, where Mrs. Edison received.

Comdr. Ralph Riggs, USN, aide to Secretary Edison, made the introductions and looked as if he was enjoying it. The pretty hostess was simply gowned in a pale shade of cadet blue crepe, made with a waist-length bolero jacket, revers and bottom delicately embroidered in gold thread. At the waist she wore a group of orchids and over her shoulders a blue fox cape. Secretary Edison was her first caller.

Handsome matrons and pretty debutantes assisted, and at the long and beautifully beflowered table were Mrs. Harold Stark, wife of the Chief of Naval Operations; Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps; Mrs. Louis McLittle, wife of the commanding officer at Quantico; Mrs. George Barnett, widow of General Barnett; Mrs. Edwin M. Watson, Mrs. Chester Nimitz, Mrs. Walter B. Woodson, Mrs. Harold G. Bowen, Mrs. John Towers, Mrs. Herbert F. Leary, Mrs. Ross T. McIntire, Mrs. Lewis Compton and Mrs. Ralph Riggs.

Among the pretty debutantes was Miss Patricia Prochnik, daughter of the former Austrian Minister, who is leaving soon for New York to become a scribe for the magazines—not a model, as erroneously published, she said.

The Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold Stark, and Mrs. Stark will entertain at dinner tonight in compliment to the Governor of Puerto Rico and Mrs. William D. Leahy, who are in Washington for a fortnight. Admiral Leahy was Admiral Stark's predecessor as Chief of Naval Operations.

Variety may be the spice of life, but it needed not the contrast of snowy streets and bitter cold without and warmth and gaiety within, to make the at-home of the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb a charming afternoon gathering, for their parties are always imbued with the spirit of cordiality and friendliness. As customary, General and Mrs. Holcomb received together, she wearing a gown of black combined with red and gold lame, the first drawing room in which they stood fragrant with the perfume of nar-

cissus and iris. In one corner, an interesting note was the table on which was placed the colorful collection of porcelain and jade fish, the pride of the hostess, and it and the whole room in fact, under the watchful eyes of the Chinese porcelain "Kwan-Yin," standing guard.

The sun parlor beyond, still gay with Christmas greens combined with spring flowers, and the second drawing room were meccas for the many callers, their punch bowls offering cheer to those who braved the wintry day to gather there.

Dispensing the hospitality of these offerings of cheer were Mrs. E. M. Spencer, Mrs. Raymond E. Knapp, Mrs. Shaler Ladd, Mrs. Fred S. Robinlard, Mrs. Charles N. Muldrow, Mrs. D. J. Kendall, Mrs. R. D. Linscott, and Mrs. J. W. Knighton.

Both Mrs. Walter B. Woodson, wife of Admiral Woodson, and Mrs. D. E. Campbell, were unable to be present, though earlier expected.

In the long and stately dining room, the lovely table was presided over in turn by Mrs. A. H. van Keuren, Mrs. R. K. Ghormley, Mrs. John H. Towers, Mrs. Ross T. McIntire, Mrs. Herbert F. Leary, Mrs. Chester W. Nimitz, Mrs. W. R. Furlong, and Mrs. Henry Larsen.

The Marine Band Orchestra, including a harpist and vocal soloist, furnished musical obligato above the conversation.

The commandant of the Marine barracks, Col. William H. Rupertus, and his wife were present, and also Capt. Jack P. Juhan, General Holcomb's aide, and Mrs. Juhan, while Lt. Jean Moreau made the introductions, later relieved by Capt. Robert E. Hill.

Admiral and Mrs. William D. MacDoughall were among the callers but were not accompanied by their son-in-law and daughter, the newly arrived Danish Minister and Mme. de Kauffmann.

Some of those noticed were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Russell B. Putnam and their daughter, Miss Mary Putnam; Col. and Mrs. James L. Underhill and their daughter, Miss Barbara Underhill; Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Williams, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Samuel Cumming, Col. and Mrs. W. F. Brown, Maj. and Mrs. J. Howard Fellows, Lt. and Mrs. Joseph O. Butcher, Col. and Mrs. R. E. Knapp, Lt. and Mrs. James Masters, Lt. Col. Don Curtis, Lt. Jean Moreau, Col. and Mrs. Marion B. Humphrey, and many more.

On Wednesday, 10 Jan. Col. Harold W. Jones, MC, gave a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club in honor of Dr. Archibald MacLeish, of the Library of Congress. Those invited to meet the guest of honor were Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, Dr. Thomas Parran, Brig. Gen. Raymond F. Metcalfe, Brig. Gen. Shelley U. Marietta, Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Dr. R. R. Spencer, Col. Addison D. Davis, Col. James E. Baylis and Dr. Claudius F. Mayer.

At the invitation of Col. George S. Patton, Jr., Commandant at Ft. Myer, Maj. Gen. James J. Parsons, Third Corps Area, Baltimore, was the guest of honor at the first of the series of exhibition drills yesterday in the Riding Hall, the cavalry squadron and the Sixteenth Field Artillery acquitting themselves with the usual acclaim that makes these "Rides" a feature of the winter season. Washingtonians never witness a better equestrian show than these Friday exhibitions, with a special guest of honor each week, the President, always taking in one drill.

A group of Army women, wives of officers on duty in the Army Finance Department in and near Washington, held a luncheon Tuesday at the Parrot Tea Room. Mrs. Morris H. Forbes, wife of Maj. Forbes, and Mrs. Edwin J. O'Hara, wife of Lt. Col. O'Hara having the pleasant function in charge.

Some of those asked to join the party were Mrs. Frederick W. Boschen, wife of the chief of Finance; Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, Mrs. Matt C. Bristol, Mrs. George L. Boyle, Mrs. Cloyd T. Caldwell, Mrs. Archie H. Willis, Mrs. William M.

(Continued on Next Page)



MRS. A. R. BROWNFIELD, JR., who before her marriage to 2nd Lt. A. R. Brownfield, jr., FA, USA, at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., 28 Dec. 1939, was Miss Virginia Edgerly Goodwin, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Samuel R. Goodwin, Cav., USA.

Weddings and Engagements

COL. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger, Cav., USA, of Forest Hills, L. I. announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise, to Robert Chandler, of Forest Hills, son of Mrs. Franklin Fay Chandler and the late Mr. Chandler of Lafayette, Ind.

Miss Lininger attended Columbus School for Girls in Columbus, Ohio and has lived at various army posts in the United States. Colonel Lininger is the executive officer, Second Military Area, in New York city.

Miss Lininger is the granddaughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hopkins Boynton of New York. Dr. Boynton was on the Executive Committee and was the director and surgeon of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, President of the Faculty of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and was the head surgeon of the Ophthalmological Department of Flower Hospital.

She is the great niece of the late Brig. Gen. Granger Adams and the niece of Mrs. Beverly Fielding Browne, wife of Brig. Gen. Browne of Druid Hill, Front Royal, Va., and on her maternal side is a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins.

Mr. Chandler graduated from Purdue University where he is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, the Graduate School of Business Administration Harvard University and is with the Burton-Dixie Corporation in New York.

The wedding will take place in the early summer.

Miss Helen Jennette Wallace of Bethesda, Md., and Mr. John Clayton Ashton, Jr., of Washington were married 30 Dec. at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Oliver J. Hart officiating. Miss Wallace is the daughter of Mrs. John H. Wallace and the late Lt. Col. John H. Wallace, FA. Mr. Ashton is the son of Mrs. J. C. Ashton and the late Mr. J. C. Ashton.

The bride was given in marriage by Lt. Col. F. B. Pritchett of West Point. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Margaret Wallace; the matron of honor was Mrs. George Bixby of Ft. Belvoir.

The young couple will be at home shortly in Amarillo, Texas, where Mr. Ashton is being sent by the Farm Security Administration.

The marriage of Miss Edith Davies, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Ward J. Davies of Langley Field, Va. and Lt. Matthew Whalen, son of Mrs. Katherine Whalen of Philadelphia, Pa., took place at the Post Chapel, Langley Field, 28 Dec. at eight o'clock.

The bride, wearing a gown of silver

lame and a veil of illusion was given in marriage by her father. She carried a white prayer book with a marker of sweet peas. Miss Betsy Davies, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Frances Paul of Ft. Monroe, Miss Lois Holland of Washington, D. C. and Miss Yvonne Buchser of Fox Hills, Va. acted as bridesmaids. The maids wore similar bustle gowns of silver satin, with tiny matching hats, and carried muffs of the satin on which were mounted red poinsettias. The flower girls were the Misses Darryl and Jacqueline Alkire of Langley Field. They wore Kate Greenaway frocks of white point d'esprit with red velvet shoulder ribbons and carried white baskets of miniature poinsettias.

The ushers were Capt. Stuart McLennan, Capt. Darr Alkire and Capt. John E. Bodle, all of Langley Field, and Lt. Paul Cornwall, Lt. John Banks and Lt. Jonathan Hickey, all of Ft. Monroe. Lieutenant Whalen had as his best man Cadet W. J. Davies, Jr., U. S. Coast Guard Academy.

A reception at the Officers' Club followed the ceremony.

The bride attended the College of William and Mary, and is a member of Gamma Phi Beta Sorority. Lieutenant Whalen was graduated from West Point in 1939, and is attached to the 14th Cavalry, stationed at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Out of town guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Davies, Miss Margaret Davies and Miss Isabel Bedford of Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, and Mrs. G. W. Smith, Jr., and Miss Cornelia Smith of Baltimore, Md.

Fir boughs, holly and white flowers decorated an altar lighted with candles Thursday evening for the ceremony at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, uniting in marriage Miss Pauline Longfellow Herman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Paul Henry Herman, and Lt. John Willis Paddock, Inf. The Rev. Richard Flagg Ayres read the service at 8 o'clock in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. Her handsome gown was of ivory satin made with a sweetheart neckline, long sleeves, puffed at the shoulder line, beaded girdle and princess train. Her veil of ivory tulle fell from a tiara of heirloom rose point lace. Over her wrist was a wreath of gardenias and lilies-of-the-valley and in her hand was a white prayer book.

Miss Elizabeth Herman was her sister's maid of honor in a dress of emerald green velvet made with short puffed sleeves, heart-shaped neckline and full skirt gathered to the back. The other attendants, Mrs. Robert Rhine, Mrs. Hueston Wynkoop, Miss Jeanne Hampton and Miss Jane Baumeister, wore frocks of soft ruby-colored velvet made like that of the maid of honor. All five attendants carried muffs of holly and mistletoe and wore tiny hats to match.

Mr. James Schofield was best man and the groomsmen were Lts. Wynkoop Rhine, Joseph Saltee, John Meade, William Summers, Thomas Hagen, Mr. William Daggatt and Mr. Marvin Stroble.

After the ceremony there was a reception for friends and relatives at the home of the bride's parents.

When the young couple left for a wedding trip to Timberline lodge, Mrs. Paddock was wearing a dress of frost-blue lightweight wool under a brown fur chubby; matching hat, brown alligator accessories and a corsage of white orchids.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Paddock will be at home at Fort Scott, San Francisco, after 20 Jan.

Maj. John S. MacTaggart, FA, USA, Resigned, and Mrs. MacTaggart, announce the marriage of their daughter, Jean Gilchrist, to 2nd Lt. Richard Steele Morrison, SC, son of the late Mr. Maurice Morrison of Chillicothe, Ohio, and Mrs. Morrison, on 9 Dec. 1939.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Harold MacCausland at 4:30 p. m. at the home of the bride's parents in Bay City, Mich.

Miss MacTaggart graduated from the

(Please turn to Page 438)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

9 Jan. 1940

Capt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns will entertain at dinner on Friday night at their home on Maryland Avenue in honor of Admiral and Mrs. William H. Standley who are spending the winter in Annapolis and Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. T. Arms who are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. George W. Brashears, Jr.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert D. Kirpatrick who have recently returned from the West Coast have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. James A. Logan.

On Saturday last, Captain and Mrs. Logan gave a supper party at their home on Porter Road. Their guests for the week-end were Comdr. and Mrs. Wallace Gearing, Captain and Mrs. Hornberger and Mrs. Frank Sling-

Comdr. J. H. Brown was the guest over the week-end of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Miller.

Miss Lila Deyo, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Morton Deyo of Washington, spent the week-end as the guest of Mrs. Trench Tilghman, and attended the Midshipmen's hop on Saturday night.

Miss Duer McNair, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick V. McNair, and Mrs. Ford Brown have gone to Panama for five or six weeks' stay. Most of their time will be spent in Cristobal and Panama City.

Miss Janet McNair returned last week after visiting in Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bowyer Howard have returned to New York after visiting Mr. Howard's mother, Mrs. Howard, widow of Capt. Douglas L. Howard, USN, at her apartment on State Circle.

Miss Doyen Johnson, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Felix Johnson, returned today to Gunston Hall in Washington after spending her vacation in Annapolis.

Mrs. Luker, wife of Comdr. Robert P. Luker, will entertain at a luncheon on Friday at her home on Rodgers Road.

Mrs. Owens, widow of Maj. Arthur B. Owens, USMC, entertained at bridge last Friday evening.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

12 Jan. 1940

Interest this week at West Point centered around the Ice Carnival, the Mid-Winter Sports, which formally start today, hops and skating parties. The Annual Ice Carnival for the officers of the garrison and their families was held Friday night in the Ice Arena. The program included: relay races between the different departments, races and games by the Brownies, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Little Miss Jane Sather, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Peter Sather, Jr., and Little Miss Mary Ellen Devens, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. George Devens gave an exhibition of figure skating. Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hall, who are members of the Imperial Skating Club, of White Plains gave an exhibition of the Viennese Waltz. Mr. Samuel Bell and Miss Sonja Marston, also members of the Imperial Skating Club, presented a Tango, and Mrs. Leon Kosofsky, skating instructor at the Military Academy performed a comedy solo. Lt. Col. Joseph Tully, chairman of the committee on arrangements was assisted by Lt. James J. Heriot.

There is a hockey game 13 Jan. between West Point and Duquesne University, followed by a basketball game in the Armory with Lafayette College and a wrestling match early in the evening with Harvard University.

Saturday, in Cullum Hall, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas D. Stamps, assisted by Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Osborne, will receive at the Officers' Hop, sponsored by the Department of Engineering.

The Corps of Cadets are also having a hop 13 Jan. in the South Gymnasium. Cadet R. B. McNagney will receive, assisted by Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence McL. Guyer.

Maj. and Mrs. Clara H. Armstrong are passing several days this week in New York. The Skating Club of the Department of Engineering will meet Tuesday the 16th with Capt. and Mrs. John Hughes, Lt. and Mrs. Philip Kromer and Lt. and Mrs. Clayton Gates as the co-hosts and hostesses.

Capt. James E. Anderson departed this week for Maxwell Field, Ala., where he will pursue a three-months' course at the Air Corps Tactical School.

Mrs. Horace Thomson, who has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Gordon Cusack, departed this week for her home in San Antonio, Tex.

The monthly meeting of the West Point Pan-Hellenic Society was held Monday at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Oscar Snyder and Mrs. Fay B. Prickett acted as hostesses.

Capt. and Mrs. Douglas G. Ludlam have as their guests this week Captain Ludlam's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Ludlam, of Newport, R. I., who are enroute to Winterhaven, Fla., for three months.

SAN DIEGO-CORONADO, CALIF.

9 January 1940

Col. Joseph C. Fegan, USMC, was honored at a dinner party given by Lt. Col. L. D. Hermle, USMC, and Mrs. Hermle last week at the North Island Officers' Club. Col. Fegan has just returned from China where he was in command of the 4th Marines and is the houseguest of his brother-in-law and sister, Capt. W. L. Mann, Jr., USN, (MC), and Mrs. Mann at the Naval Hospital in San Diego. He is enroute to Washington, D. C.

Vice Adm. William S. Pye, USN, and Mrs. Pye were extensively entertained by civilian and service society prior to their departure last week for new duty in Long Beach where Adm. Pye will take over command of battleships, battle force.

Comdr. Samuel J. Zeigler, USN, and Mrs. Zeigler entertained recently at a delightful buffet supper party in their Coronado home honoring Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Gayler. The Gaylers are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Louis N. Miller.

Lt. Robert G. Armstrong, USN, and Mrs. Armstrong will return to Coronado 15 Jan. after a tour of duty in Long Beach where Lt. Armstrong has been attached to the USS Idaho as senior aviator. The officer has been ordered to Scouting Squadron 5 on the USS Yorktown.

The Marine wives held their monthly luncheon 5 Jan. at the North Island Commissioned Officers' Mess. Maj. Gen. C. H. Lyman, USMC ret., was the speaker.

Lt. Ward F. Hardman left Coronado last week to join his new ship, the USS Idaho, in Bremerton. Mrs. Hardman and their two children will visit her parents, Capt. W. L. Irvine, (MC), USN, and Mrs. Irvine in San Francisco until the return of the Idaho to Long Beach waters.

Mrs. G. T. Munderoff, Jr., was hostess at the North Island Commissioned Officers' Mess Tuesday when she entertained wives of Patrol squadron 11 and Patrol Wing One staff at luncheon.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.

6 Jan. 1940

Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Ninth Corps Area Commander, together with Col. G. C. McCornack, Ninth Corps Area Surgeon, and Lt. Col. E. C. McGuire, Ninth Corps Area Supply Officer, made his first visit to the Presidio of Monterey since his assuming command of the Fourth Army, on 2 Jan. 1940. Col. Homer M. Groninger, Commanding Officer of the Presidio of Monterey, assisted in conducting an informal inspection tour of the cantonment construction at Camp Ord. Following a morning devoted to conferences, General DeWitt and his party took luncheon with Colonel Groninger and later that afternoon returned to their headquarters in San Francisco by motor car.

Defensive units have begun to assemble for participation in the joint Army-Navy maneuvers. Within the last few days, motor convoys have streamed slowly and interminably into Camp Ord, carrying a chemical warfare service detachment from Ft. Lewis, Washington; 150 officers and men of the 30th Infantry from the Presidio of San Francisco, and 174 officers and men of the 3rd Medical Battalion from Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

As another step in the intensive preparations now under way in this locality for the war games here late this month, the Station Hospital at the Presidio of Monterey is being enlarged by more than four times, to a capacity of 250 beds. Three barracks, normally occupied by the 11th Cavalry troops, will be taken over by the Medical Corps within the next few days, providing ample temporary facilities for evacuation of minor "casualties" in the field. Col. Douglas W. McEnery, Post Surgeon, will continue in command of the station hospital. At the same time, temporary receiving facilities are being arranged in a mess hall at Camp Ord with 30 beds for enlisted men with minor injuries. Patients in a serious condition at either place will be evacuated to Letterman General Hospital.

As the final problem of the intensive training program during the past months at the Presidio of Monterey and in preparation for the impending "invasion" of Monterey by the Third Division, the entire 11th Cavalry regiment on Friday, 5 Jan., under Lt. Col. J. E. Stack, Executive Officer, engaged in several delaying and withdrawing operations which took them to the far end of Camp Ord.

Announcement was made this week of the September marriage of Miss Joyce Bundgard of Salinas, Calif., to Mr. Jeremiah William Conrow, son of Maj. and Mrs. W. S. Conrow of the Presidio of Monterey. The bride attended the University of California at Davis, Calif., and Mr. Conrow is a student at Salinas Junior College.

2nd Lt. James D. Green of the 1939 West Point graduation class has arrived on the post and has been assigned to Troop F, 11th Cavalry, for duty.

Due to the uncertainty in regard to post athletics during the approaching maneuver period, a "sudden death" basketball tournament has been organized and is under way.

Although the tournament will last only a week or so, teams have shown a great deal of interest in connection with the undertaking. Troop F, 11th Cavalry, defeated Troop A, 11th Cavalry, in the post handball championship on 3 Jan.; Troop A was runner-up to Headquarters Battery, 70th FA, in the horseshoe tournament finals held on the same day.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

7 Jan. 1940

Army and Navy Club is the setting from 4 to 6 this afternoon for a formal reception and tea honoring Admiral James O. Richardson, new Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, and Mrs. Richardson who are making their home at Villa Riviera. Officers of the admiral's staff planned the function as the first in a series given as a compliment to the popular couple.

Invitations have been extended to Admiral and Mrs. Charles P. Snyder, Vice Adm. and Mrs. William S. Pye, Vice Adm. and Mrs. Charles Blakeley, Rear Admirals and Mesdames Walter Vernon, Arthur P. Fairfield, Russell Willson, Gilbert J. Rowcliff, Husband E. Kimmel, Ford E. Todd, William Calhoun, William F. Halsey, Jr., Frank J. Fletcher, Balston Holmes, Sinclair Gannon, Joseph Deffres and Wilhelm L. Friedell. Others invited among the 300 guests are captains, executive officers and admirals' aides and their ladies from the Long Beach-San Pedro and San Diego areas. In the receiving line with Admiral and Mrs. Richardson will be Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood E. Taffinder and Capt. and Mrs. Bernhard Bierl.

Admiral and Mrs. Claude C. Bloch were hidden farewell Tuesday, on the eve of the admiral relinquishing his high command of the United States Fleet, at a cocktail party hosted by Comdr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Von Heimburg, which included in the guest list officers of the admiral's staff the past year, and their wives.

Commander Von Heimburg, who has been attached to Admiral Bloch's staff, his wife and their two daughters, Martha and Gretchen, will leave the middle of the month for Washington, D. C., and will go to Annapolis, where the officer will have new duty.

Rear Adm. William L. Calhoun, who has recently taken over command of the United States Base Force, and Mrs. Calhoun entertained at dinner last evening in the Army and Navy Club for 12 guests, the party honoring Capt. Henry Martin Jensen, Mrs. Jensen and their daughter, Miss Mary Ann Jensen, who are to motor East soon for Captain Jensen's new duty at New London, Conn., in command of the Submarine Base. He relinquished command yesterday of the USS West Virginia to Capt. Henry T. Markham and is to serve until early February as chief of staff to Vice Admiral William S. Pye. The Jensens were entertained Tuesday in Lakeview Country Club at a dinner dance arranged by the ship's officers, with 80 present and the West Virginia's orchestra playing for dancing.

Hamington Hotel is headquarters for Rear Adm. and Mrs. Calhoun, but she plans to spend part of the time in Coronado with their daughter, Mrs. Don Welch, wife of Lieutenant Welch; their son, John C. Calhoun, and her mother, Mrs. William Anderson.

Mrs. Charles P. Snyder, wife of Admiral Snyder, was the incentive of a smartly appointed luncheon Friday in Pacific Coast Club given by Mrs. Owen Grimm.

Mrs. Russell Willson, wife of Rear Admiral Willson, who has just returned to Villa Riviera from a month in Washington, D. C., will preside Tuesday over the Officers' Wives Club, of which she is president. The meeting will be in Pacific Coast Club library with Carroll Righter of Hollywood talking on Astrology. Presiding at the social tea will be Mrs. Walter Vernon, wife of Rear Admiral Vernon; Mrs. William F. Halsey, Jr., wife of Rear Admiral Halsey; Mrs. Sherwood E. Taffinder and Mrs. C. C. Baughman. Assisting them will be Meses. G. C. Dyer, William E. Tarbutton, Ralph H. Roberts, Carroll Taber Bonney, William Christian Schultz, Daniel Eddy, B. F. Anderson, Wilfred Goulet and Charles D. Beaumont.

Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Dixon, Mrs. John B. Hess, Mrs. Walter D. Dabney, Mrs. John L. Gilchrist, Mrs. Clifford Perry and others.

Capt. Timothy Kelcher, USN, who has

just been appointed Chief of Staff, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Admiral Wilson Brown, and Mrs. Kelcher entertained Washington friends over the week-end at their home in Porter road, Annapolis.

General and Mrs. George Marshall, General and Mrs. Louis McCarty Little, of Quantico, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, wife of the New York Congressman, Capt. and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Austin and Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Lyon were among the company which held the other night what they called the "Reunion in Peking," of friends now living in or near Washington, who knew each other well in China. Col. Stewart Roddie, in this country from Scotland on a lecture tour, was also of the group, entertaining them with his singing. Colonel Roddie has been the guest of the Spanish Ambassador and Senora de Cardenas.

The Fleet-Marine Force which left Quantico Wednesday for two months participation in the annual maneuvers in the Caribbean was given a merry send-off when a dance was held in compliment to the officers at the Officer's Club Saturday evening.

As usual there were many dinner parties preceding the dance. Among those entertaining were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Emile P. Moses, Maj. and Mrs. J. Duncan Waller, who entertained Col. and Mrs. Julian Smith, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Curtis T. Beecher, Lt. Col. and Mrs. David L. S. Brewster, Comdr. and Mrs. John R. White, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Raphael Griffin, Maj. and Mrs. William J. Wallace, Maj. and Mrs. William J. Whaling, Maj. and Mrs. Edwin A. Pollock, Maj. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cushman, Maj. and Mrs. W. Carvel Hall and Maj. and Mrs. Harold R. Rosecrans.

Maj. and Mrs. C. C. Brown also entertained at dinner for their guest, Miss Doris Fryer, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

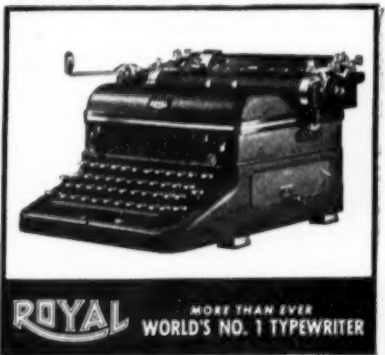
Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Moses also entertained at a cocktail party at their

(Continued on Next Page)



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Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

quarters earlier in the week, Maj. and Mrs. Ernest E. Linsert gave a party for some fifty guests at their quarters and Maj. and Mrs. W. Carvel Hall also entertained in like manner.

The Misses Becky and Elizabeth Torrey, daughters of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Philip H. Torrey were hostesses to a group of young persons, in compliment to their house guest, Miss Bessy White, of Widewater.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert G. Kilmartin, Jr., gave a luncheon at their Quantico quarters Sunday and Lt. Col. and Mrs. David L. S. Brewster were dinner hosts that evening.

Capt. Elliot E. Bard, USMCR, came on from Pensacola, with Mrs. Bard and her mother, Mrs. Edna Foster, and were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harold W. Bauer at the post, Capt. Bard departing for the maneuvers as a member of Aircraft I, with the squadron.

Maj. Isaac Kitts, assistant professor at Culver Military Academy, and Mrs. Kitts and their two young sons are visiting Maj. and Mrs. E. M. Sumner at Ft. Myer.

Comdr. and Mrs. Jerauld Wright have returned to their home on Upshur Road, Annapolis, after spending some time with the former's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Wright in Washington and Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson in New York.

Rear Adm. W. L. Friedell, of the USS Richmond, and Mrs. Friedell and Miss Lucie Friedell were recent dinner guests of Prof. and Mrs. Arturo Fernandez at their home, Villa Covadonga, at Annapolis.

Mrs. Stanley G. Slavens, F.S.O. State Department, and Mrs. Slavens, who have been visiting Mr. Slavens' parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. T. H. Slavens, San Antonio, Texas, sailed 3 Jan. on the SS President Taft for their station, Tokyo, Japan.

The Army and Navy Chapter, D.A.R., met Monday 8 Jan. at the Army and Navy Club, at 2 P. M. with Mrs. Frank S. Clark, Vice Regent, presiding.

Mrs. Joseph Travers Maguire spoke; her subject—"Some of Our South American Neighbors." Mrs. Maguire is the Past President of the Woman's Club of Chevy Chase, Md.

At its annual election of officers the members of the Hamilton Field Officers' Club met on 29 Dec. and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Col. Ralph Royce; Vice President—Lt. Col. Wm. O. Butler; Board of Governors—Majs. E. E. Adler, John V. Hart, Harry A. Halverson; Captains—Nuel Pazdral, George W. Hansen, Austin A. Straubel, and Lt. John L. Dufrane.

The retiring officers are: President—Col. Walter Vail; Vice President—Maj. A. S. Harrison.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 436)

Convent of the Sacred Heart in St. Louis, Missouri, and from Skidmore College in 1939. Lieutenant Morrison is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1939, and is a brother of Lt. John M. Morrison, CE.

Mrs. Joseph Carmichael Hatie announces the marriage of her daughter, Yvonne Beatrice Crissy, to Mr. William Edwold Both, on Tuesday, 26 Dec. in San Francisco. The wedding was solemnized at the family home by Chaplain F. P. MacKenzie of the Presidio. The fireplace was turned into an improvised altar banked with ferns, white chrysanthemums and tall candelabra holding white tapers. The bride entered on the arm of her uncle, Mr. Horace Gittard, in a wedding gown of white lace, with full skirt and train, heart shaped neckline and puffed sleeves. Her long tulle veil was held in place with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower

bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Preceding her were her two attendants, Miss Kate Morphy and Mrs. Arnold Clifford of Los Angeles. They wore identical frocks in peach and aquamarine and carried old fashioned bouquets of pink roses and violets. Mr. Edward Both was his brother's best man. After the ceremony a reception was held.

Miss Crissy is the daughter of the late Maj. Dana Crissy, Air Corps. She attended the Universities of Chicago and of California. Mr. Both graduated from the University of Southern California. After a honeymoon trip to Arrowhead Springs they will make their home in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Soper of Maplewood, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to Ens. Charles Robert Gebhardt, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Gebhardt of Berkeley, W. Va., and a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of '38.

Miss Virginia Goodwin, daughter of Maj. Samuel R. Goodwin, USA, of Ft. Slocum, and Mrs. Goodwin, was married to Lt. Albert Ray Brownfield, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ray Brownfield of Brownfield, Texas, 28 Dec., in the post chapel with Chaplain George F. Rixey performing the ceremony. A reception followed at the Officers' Club.

Lieutenant Brownfield was graduated from the New Mexico Military Institute of Roswell, and the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1939. The bride attended Ward-Belmont in Nashville, Tenn., and the Temple School in New York.

The young couple will make their home at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Miss Elizabeth Ann Lammers, daughter of Comdr. Howard M. Lammers, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Lammers, was married at noon 1 Jan. in the St. Joseph of Arimathea Chapel of the Washington Cathedral to Mr. Sumner Plant Ahlbum of Providence, R. I.

The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Noble C. Powell, Dean of the Washington Cathedral, in the presence of the immediate families and intimate friends, and was followed by a small wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride, who was unattended, was given in marriage by her father and wore a street-length dress of ash pink crepe with a matching toque, dark brown accessories, and a corsage of cypripedium orchids. Howard M. Lammers, Jr., brother of the bride, was best man.

Mr. Ahlbum, who is a son of Mrs. Carl E. Ahlbum and the late Mr. Ahlbum of New York City, is on the staff of *The Evening Bulletin* in Providence, R. I.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Lt. Col. Dale D. Hinman, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hemingway Kirkpatrick at Norfolk, Va., on 2 Jan. Colonel and Mrs. Hinman will be at home at 3418 Porter Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., after 15 Jan. Colonel Hinman is Chief of the Organization and Training Section, Office, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Col. Oscar W. Griswold, USA, of Fort Benning, Ga., and Mrs. Griswold have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mattie, to Cadet William Lyon Porte of the U. S. Military Academy. Cadet Porte is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Porte of Washington, D. C., and of the class of 1940 at the Academy. Miss Griswold attended Southern Seminary at Buena Vista, Va.

Mr. Winton Brown, son of the former judge advocate general, Maj. Gen. Arthur Winton Brown, and Mrs. Brown, and Miss Eliza Evans Crannell have had their engagement announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl S. Crannell.

Miss Crannell was presented to Pittsburgh society in the seasons of '35 and '36, and is a graduate of the Ellis School and Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Mr. Brown is a fellow of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in Pittsburgh, and a graduate of Western High School in Washington, D. C. He graduated from Boston Tech in the class of

'34, and received his master's degree the following year from the same university.

The marriage will take place some time this year, when the bridegroom-to-be receives his Ph.D. from Pittsburgh University.

Miss Shirley Carter Colton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Roger Baldwin Colton, of Ft. Monmouth, N. J., was married to Lt. Walter Edward Lotz, Jr., 23 Dec., by the Rev. George Dudley, rector of St. George's-by-the-River, Rumson, assisted by Chaplain Albert Evans, the ceremony taking place at the church at four o'clock in the afternoon.

A reception followed at the Officers' Club at Fort Monmouth, where the young couple will live, the bridegroom being stationed there.

Mrs. Lotz graduated from the Cathedral School in Washington, D. C., in June, and Lieutenant Lotz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Edward Lotz of Tyrone, Pa., was graduated from West Point in '38.

Maj. Evan K. Meredith and Mrs. Meredith announce the engagement of their daughter, Doradelle, to Mr. Leslie R. Woodworth.

Mr. Woodworth is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walker R. Woodworth of Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Meredith graduated from Galileo High School of San Francisco, attended the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah, and the Atlanta School of Interior Decoration. She is a member of the Daughters of the United States Army.

Mr. Woodworth graduated with the class of 1939 from the Georgia School of Technology and holds the rank of Ensign in the Naval Reserve. He is a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and is now associated with his father in the Stone Knitting Mills of Cleveland.

The wedding will take place in February in Atlanta.

The social rooms of the Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Md., were the scenes of a pretty wedding ceremony on 26 Dec. 1939, when Elizabeth Simmons of Hagerstown, Md., became the bride of Capt. John R. Vance, FD, USA. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Frank C. Rideout, 3rd Corp Area Chaplain, before an arch of Christmas decorations in the presence of a group of relatives and friends of the contracting parties. After a wedding dinner the bride and groom departed for New York where they were scheduled to sail on an Army Transport for Hawaii the following day.

Aviation Ordnance School

Members of the first Aviation Ordnance Class to be graduated from the Ordnance School at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., have reported at Langley Field, Va., for three months' temporary duty before reporting to their permanent stations with the GHQ Air Force.

At Langley Field the officers started on 8 Jan., as members of the class of the Tenth Ordnance Service Company's School of Aviation Ordnance. Capt. Edward P. Mechling, director of the Service Company's school, stated that the course will include ten different assignments of specialized training for service in the GHQ Air Force. "Initial assignment and study will be for three weeks with the Ordnance section of GHQ, Air Force, followed by one week in the Second Wing Ordnance Office and five weeks in various jobs in the First Air Base Ordnance department," said Captain Mechling.

Members of the class and assigned permanent Air Corps stations are as follows:

Capt. George R. Barnes, Langley Field, Va.
1st Lt. Alden P. Taber, Selfridge Field, Mich.
1st Lt. William R. Huber, Barksdale Field, La.
1st Lt. Gerard C. Cowan, Puerto Rico Dept.
1st Lt. Arthur R. Cyr, McChord Field, Wash.
1st Lt. Victor C. Huffsmith, March Field, Calif.
1st Lt. Loyd K. Pepple, Langley Field, Va.
1st Lt. Warren N. Wildrick, Langley Field, Va.
1st Lt. Robert S. Blodgett, Langley Field, Va.
2nd Lt. John M. Cone, Moffett Field, Calif.
2nd Lt. George C. McDowell, Langley Field, Va.

Cadets Commissioned in Reserve

The following is a list of ensigns who were designated as naval aviators and commissioned ensigns, Class A-V(N), U. S. Naval Reserve, to rank from 20 Oct. 1939; 1 Nov. 1939; or 20 Nov. 1939 as indicated. They have been ordered to report for active duty with the aircraft squadrons of the Fleet. It is expected that these officers will be detached from Pensacola before 20 Jan. 1940.

Willard D. King, to Patrol Squadron 51, rank from 20 Oct.

Charles P. Hibberd, to Patrol Squadron 12; Robert E. Keeton, to Patrol Squadron 12; Brant W. Phillips, to Patrol Squadron 13; and Max E. E. Woyke, to USS Lexington, all ranking from 1 Nov.

Ranking from 20 Nov. 1939

Maynard M. Furney, to Fighting Squadron 4, USS Ranger.

Lester E. Geer, to Patrol Squadron 22; Joseph L. Hall, to Patrol Squadron 44; William T. Hardaker, to Patrol Squadron 22.

William Janeshek, to Patrol Squadron 52; Maurice W. Lawrence, to Patrol Squadron 11.

Henry M. McDowell, to Bombing Squadron 5, USS Yorktown.

John E. Odell, Jr., to Patrol Squadron 53; Winslow L. Pettigell, to Patrol Squadron 53.

John H. L. Vogt, Jr., to Scouting Squadron 6, USS Enterprise.

Military Training of CCC

Representative Andrew J. May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, stated this week that he has not abandoned his idea that the enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps should be given military training on a voluntary basis.

Mr. May said that he will contact the new director of the CCC as soon as one is appointed to determine his attitude on military training. He also stated that he will consult with the General Staff of the Army on the question.

Vinson Sea Duty Bill

Representative Carl Vinson, of Ga., Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said late this week that he will press for action at this session of Congress on his bill requiring greater amount of sea duty for best fitted officers and restrictions on "repeating" tours of Washington duty.

One hearing on this measure was held during the first session of the 76th Congress, but adjournment precluded further consideration. Mr. Vinson asserted that he is going to insure that "new blood" is injected into the Navy Department at regular intervals.

Asks Speed on Navy Funds

President Roosevelt this week, in a communication to Congress, asked that the language of the 1941 Navy Appropriation Bill, on which hearings are being held by the House Naval Affairs Committee, be amended so as to make \$50,000,000 of the fund appropriated immediately available upon the signing of the bill. This money is needed, he said, to meet costs arising from the speed-up of the Navy construction program. He declared that at the present speed, money appropriated in the 1940 appropriation bill will be exhausted in May, 1940.

Ordnance Non-Coms

An examination for the appointment and promotion of non-commissioned officers of the first three grades, Ordnance Department, Regular Army, will be held from 13 May to 15 May 1940, inclusive.

Information regarding eligibility requirements and the character of the examination, and copies of the form to be used in applying for authority to undergo examination, may be obtained by applying direct to the Commandant, Ordnance Field Service School, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J. Names of personnel for whom the information and forms are desired should be indicated.

Applications for permission to take this examination should be submitted on the prescribed form, two copies of which must reach the Commandant, Ordnance

Field Service School, on or before 15 Feb. 1940.

The entrance examination for the non-commissioned officers' course at the Ordnance Field Service School will be held on 13 May 1940.

Information regarding eligibility requirements for both the non-commissioned officers' and specialists' courses, the character of the examination required, and copies of the forms to be used in applying for authority to undergo examination for the non-commissioned officers' course, or for detail to a specialists' course, may be obtained by applying direct to the Commandant, Ordnance Field Service School, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J. Names of personnel for whom the information and forms are desired should be indicated.

Applications for detail to the non-commissioned officers' course should be submitted on the prescribed forms, two copies of which must reach the Commandant, Ordnance Field Service School, on or before 15 March 1940; and applications for specialists' courses should be submitted on the prescribed forms, two copies of which must reach the Commandant, Ordnance Field Service School, on or before 15 May 1940.

OBITUARIES

Mr. Rufus Cutler Dawes, brother of Brig. Gen. Charles Gates Dawes, died 8 Jan. at his home in Chicago. Widely known as a financier, Mr. Dawes served with his brother during the international negotiations which set up the "Dawes plan" for payment of German reparations five years after the World War.

Mr. Dawes was one of four brothers who were the sons of Brig. Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, who had commanded the 6th Wisconsin Regiment in the Civil War.

Brig. Gen. John H. Rice, USA-Ret., died 7 Jan. at his home in Pelham Manor, N. Y. General Rice was chief ordnance officer of the A. E. F. from 9 Oct. 1918, to 26 Aug. 1919. After his retirement he was vice president and a director of the American Machine and Foundry Corporation in New York.

Born in St. Louis, General Rice was the son of Virgil and Aurelia Torrey Rice. After attending Washington University in St. Louis, he attended the United States Military Academy, being graduated in 1893.

After serving as a lieutenant in the cavalry and the ordnance department, he was commissioned captain in 1903, major in 1907, lieutenant colonel in 1916, colonel in 1918 and brigadier general on 18 Feb. 1918.

He served at Chicago during the railroad strike of 1894 and was a mathematics instructor afterward for three years at West Point.

While with the A. E. F. he maintained headquarters at Tours, France. He returned to this country late in 1919 after receiving a Distinguished Service Medal and being appointed a commander of the French Legion of Honor.

In 1921 he retired from the army to become at Paris for four years the European representative of the gunpowder division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. He returned to this country to have charge of sales for the American Machine and Foundry Corporation until his retirement in 1931.

General Rice was a member of the Army and Navy, Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs of Washington, the Portland, Me., Country Club, the Pelham, N. Y., Country Club and the University Club of New York. He resided here for ten years and had a summer home near Portland.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Mary Angel Rice; a son, John A. Rice of Pelham Manor, N. Y.; and a half-sister, Mrs. Clifford Darby of Webster Groves, N. J.

Mr. Joseph W. Paige died of a heart attack at his residence, 97 Lower Boulevard, Groton, Conn., 9 Jan. He was Supervising Constructor at the Electric Boat Company. Formerly Lieutenant Commander (CC), USN, he resigned in March, 1938, to accept the position with the Electric Boat Company.

Mr. Paige entered the Naval Academy in 1914. He was born 27 Feb. 1895 in the District of Columbia. He was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1918 with honors, standing at the head of his class on graduation. He also attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in Naval Architecture with

the degree of Master of Science in 1922. He entered the Construction Corps in December, 1919. From January, 1935, to August, 1937, Mr. Paige served as Superintending Constructor at the Electric Boat Company. From there he went to duty as Planning Officer at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Interment took place at Arlington National Cemetery Thursday, 11 Jan. Pallbearers were: Capt. H. E. Saunders, (CC); Commanders E. W. Mills, Ralph Riggs, E. L. Cochran, (CC); Allan R. McCann, E. E. Brady, (CC); E. E. Stone and Lt. Comdr. L. J. Huffman. Services, with military honors, were held at time of interment.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BURTON—Born at Family Hospital, Parris Island, S. C., 20 Dec. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Custis Burton, Jr., USMC, a daughter, Sherill Davis.

CATHROE—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 31 May 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. James S. Cathroe, DC, USA, a daughter, Susan Eleanor.

GILBERT—Born at Station Hospital, Schofield Bks., T. H., 19 Dec. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Douglas G. Gilbert, Inf., USA, a son, Raine Michaux.

HASKINS—Born at Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., 3 Dec. 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Enrique D'H. Haskins, USN, a daughter, Barbara Anne.

KING—Born at Patton Memorial Hospital, Hendersonville, N. C., 8 Jan. 1940, to Dr. and Mrs. D. I. Campbell King, a daughter, Barbara Virginia; granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Campbell King, USA-Ret., and of Mr. Scott H. Braznell of Miami Beach, Fla.

MADDEN—Born at Kapiolani Maternity Home, Honolulu, T. H., 5 Dec. 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward P. Madden, (MC) USN, a daughter, Kathleen Ellen.

MOORMAN—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 26 Dec. 1939, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Harold N. Moorman, Inf., USA, a daughter, Anne Elmeda.

NUMAINVILLE—Born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, Neb., 1 Jan. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Leon J. Numainville, MC, USA, a son, Richard Michael.

O'NEILL—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 30 Dec. 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Edward J. O'Neill, USN, a daughter, Susan Darling.

SUTHERLAND—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Jay, N. Y., 27 Dec. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Alexander J. Sutherland, CAC, USA, a daughter, Margery Anne.

TAYLOR—Born at Chicago, Ill., 15 Dec. 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd Richardson Taylor, a son, Brainerd Ocampo Taylor; grandson of Col. Brainerd Taylor, USA-Ret., and of the late Vesta Richardson Taylor, and of Senor and Senora Pablo E. Ocampo.

Married

BORSODI-CHASE—Married at West Hartford, Conn., 6 Jan. 1940, Miss Marcia Chase to Aviation Cadet Frederic Austin Borsodi, USNR.

BROWN-STRATTON—Married at the Church of the Incarnation, Cleveland, O., 26 Dec. 1939, Miss Dorothy May Stratton, daughter of Mr. Clark Stratton of Canton, Ohio, to Lt. Thomas M. Brown, USN.

COVINS-IRWIN—Married at Blessed Sacrament Church, Washington, D. C., 10 Jan. 1940, Miss Ruth Irwin, daughter of Mrs. Ann Irwin and of the late Major Irwin, USA, to Mr. Anthony A. Covins.

CRAWFORD-HEMPHILL—Married in the Laurinburg Methodist Church, Laurinburg, N. C., 31 Dec. 1939, Miss Barbara Hemphill to 2nd Lt. Harold Mortimer Crawford, FA, USA.

DAWSON-BROWN—Married at Bristol, Va., 18 Dec. 1939, Miss Virginia Brown to Capt. James T. Dawson, FA, USA.

GAEHLER-ODOR—Married at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Lawton, Okla., 23 Dec. 1939, Miss Joan Marie Odor, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Raymond W. Odor, Inf., USA, to Mr. Edward F. Gaehler, Jr.

GALLAGHER-McNAIR—Married in Washington, D. C., 21 Nov. 1939, Miss Norma McNair, daughter of Mrs. William S. McNair, and of the late Major General McNair, USA, to Lt. Col. Joseph F. Gallagher, MC, USA.

HINMAN-KIRKPATRICK—Married at Norfolk, Va., 2 Jan. 1940, Mrs. Elizabeth

of interment.

Mr. Paige leaves a widow, Mrs. Ruth H. Paige, and three children: Jean Paige, age twelve; Hillard Wagner Paige, age twenty, and Rodney Gibson Paige, age eighteen; father, Joseph B. Paige of East Rutherford, New Jersey; sister, Miss Edwina Paige, New York City; sister, Mrs. Frederick Beach, Jackson Heights, New York; sister, Mrs. Frank Shick, Cappequa, New York; brother, Emmett L. Paige, Albany, New York. He was an active member of the Submarine Base Officers' Club and was also a member of the Service Committee of the New London Chamber of Commerce.

Hemingway Kirkpatrick to Lt. Col. Dale D. Hinman, CAC, USA.

KIMMEL-EBERHART—Married at Seattle, Wash., 27 Dec. 1939, Miss Lucille Eberhart to Mr. John Edward Kimmel, (Ex 32-USMA).

MORRISON-MAC TAGGART—Married in Bay City, Mich., 9 Dec. 1939, Miss Jean Glickchrist MacTaggart to 2nd Lt. Richard Steele Morrison, SC, USA.

PADDOCK-HERMAN—Married at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Portland, Ore., 28 Dec. 1939, Miss Pauline Longfellow Herman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Paul Henry Herman, CAC, USA, to 2nd Lt. John Willis Paddock, Inf., USA.

SAFFOLD-MINICK—Married at First Presbyterian Church, Greenwich, Conn., 31 Dec. 1939, Miss Elizabeth Branning Minick, daughter of Mrs. Katharine Royce Leeds, and the late Maj. Arthur Dean Minick, USA, to Mr. Guy Stark Saffold, Jr.

SILVEY-WILTERDINK—Married at Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, Calif., 26 Dec. 1939, Miss Amy Jean Wilterdink, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Wilterdink, (SC), USN, to 2nd Lt. David Wray Silvey, USMC.

Died

BELL—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., 5 Jan. 1940, Lt. James Henry Bell, USN.

BROWN—Died at Glenside, Pa., 26 Dec. 1939, Mrs. A. W. Brown, sr., mother of the late Capt. A. W. Brown.

DAWES—Died at Chicago, Ill., 8 January 1940, Mr. Rufus Cutler Dawes, brother of Brig. Gen. Charles Gates Dawes.

EDWARDS—Died at Columbus, O., 3 Jan. 1940, Capt. John Edwards, USA-Ret.

FAVOUR—Died at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., 30 Dec. 1939, Hon. A. H. Favour, brother of Lt. Col. Richmond Favour, jr., MC, USA.

FRENCH—Died at Washington, D. C., 6 Jan. 1940, Maj. William Edward Pattison French, USA-Ret., father of Col. Marion Ogilvie French, Inf., USA.

JOHNSTON—Died at Mount Alto Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 Jan. 1940, Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, USA-Ret.

PAIGE—Died at Groton, Conn., 9 Jan. 1940, Mr. Joseph W. Paige, formerly Lt. Comdr., (CC), USN.

PAIDI—Died at Millville, N. Y., 26 Nov. 1939, Ch. Payr Ck. Joseph Angelo Paidi, USN-Ret.

RICE—Died at Pelham Manor, N. Y., 7 Jan. 1940, Brig. Gen. John H. Rice, USA-Ret.

SPENCE—Died 26 Dec. 1939, aboard USS Sandpiper, Bost. Horace Hart Spence, USN.

TIMBERLAKE—Died at Winston-Salem, N. C., 20 Dec. 1939, Mrs. Arkie Morrisette Timberlake, mother of Mrs. Elizabeth Timberlake Snellwood and Mrs. Norman J. McMahon, wife of Major McMahon, FA, USA.

WHEELER—Died at Washington, D. C., 11 Jan. 1940, Mrs. Ella M. Wheeler, mother of Mabel W. Walton, widow of Col. Edward S. Walton, USA, and of Col. Walter R. Wheeler, Inf., USA.

WHITE—Died at Ft. Clark, Texas, 10 Jan. 1940, Lt. Col. William M. White, MC, USA.

WHITMAN—Died at Washington, D. C., 1 Jan. 1940, Mrs. Anna Lund Whitman, wife of Lt. Ervin Robert Whitman, USMC.

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Corps Commanders Named

(Continued from First Page)

Capt. Thomas T. Thornburgh, Cav., IX Army Corps, GS.

To Atlanta, Ga.

Maj. William H. W. Reinburg, Cav., Third Army, GS.

Maj. William A. Swift, Inf., Third Army, GS.

Maj. Oliver E. G. Trechter, Inf., Third Army, GS.

To Camp Jackson, S. C.

Maj. Walter D. Luplow, C.E., 6th Div., 6th Engr. Bn.

Formal announcement was made this week that Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring will leave shortly on an inspection trip of the southern training areas. As stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 23 December, the Secretary probably will leave on his trip the latter part of February.

In announcing the Secretary's prospective inspection trip, the War Department stated that "these corps maneuvers will cover a wide area, with the corps approximately 150 miles apart. All operation will be carried on under conditions as nearly approaching actual warfare as possible. Heretofore, many of our peace-time operations of large units, such as divisions, corps and armies, have been largely theoretical under limitations of numerous assumed conditions. These maneuvers will involve the actual employment of the troops concerned, and will enable the Army to secure the same type of training as that of the Navy, the battle exercises of which closely parallel in peace the actual operations in war."

Orders were issued this week for the movement of three of the seven observation squadrons which are to be attached to the five infantry divisions, the cavalry division and the mechanized cavalry brigade. The ones to which orders were issued are:

97th Observation Squadron from Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y., to Lawson Field, Ft. Benning, Ga.

15th Observation Squadron from Scott Field, Ill., to Reilly Field, Ft. McClellan, Ala.

1st Observation Squadron from Marshall Field, Ft. Riley, Kans., to Biggs Field, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Second Division in Field

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—A 50-mile shuttle (motor) in one column of three echelons, from Fort Sam Houston to the 145,000-acre leased area near Christine, Tex., south of San Antonio, Wednesday (3 Jan.) opened the mid-winter field training of the Second (Triangular) Division, U. S. Army, in command of Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger.

The shuttle movement was the first exercise in a series of maneuvers that are to follow on the Christine area during the month and which involve security, mobility and fire-power of the "triangular" division of three smaller, heavier-armed infantry regiments and one three-battalion regiment of 75s with other basic divisional units.

The Division movement was begun at 5 a.m. and was completed before 11 p.m. when the third and last echelon of the column arrived at the base camp at Christine.

Motor vehicles in the shuttle traveled 150 miles—one loaded trip to the base camp at Christine, a return convoy empty, and a load-trip to the base camp again.

Elapsed time from the clearing of the echelon had past the initial point until the return of the empty convoy trucks was slightly less than six hours on an average. This included unloading.

For the opening of the series of exercises and maneuvers, the Division had completed its theoretical concentration at Fort Sam Houston on the afternoon of the previous day. Its strength was 8,582 officers and men of the following units: Headquarters detachment, Headquarters and Military Police Company, 2d Signal company, 9th Infantry, 23d Infantry, 38th Infantry (less one battalion), 12th Field Artillery (two battalions, 155 How.), 15th Field Artillery (three battalions 75s), 2d Engineer battalion, 2d Medical battalion, 2d Quartermaster battalion, and attached Medical.

Inaugurating the exercise, a "telegram" was received 2 January at 3 p.m. from "Lieutenant General" commanding the "First Army" and directing that the Second Division move to Christine beginning at 5 a.m. 3 January, the movement to be completed by 11 p.m. with the route available on that day and between those hours only, and with the Division to be released to "First Corps" effective at midnight.

A warning order was issued at 3 p.m., followed three hours later with oral orders for the movement, designation of echelons and echelon commanders, and administrative details.

Insufficient transport made shuttle necessary.

Each echelon commander was responsible for the security of his command.

The first echelon, in command of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, was composed of CT (Combat Team) 23 (23d Inf.), the 2d Engineer battalion, and the Collecting Detachment of the 2d Medical battalion.

In addition to security measures for the first echelon, the commander was to establish security at Christine for the remainder of the Division and to provide flank security on roads "from Charlotte to Franklin Ranch and from Pleasanton to Whitsett."

Pleasanton is about 35 miles south of San Antonio and on the road to Christine, about 15 miles north of it. Whitsett is a town about 35 miles southeast of Pleasanton. Charlotte is about 15 miles west southwest from Pleasanton and 12 miles northwest of Christine. Franklin Ranch is about 20 miles southeast of Charlotte and a dozen miles south of Christine just within the boundary limits of the 145,000-acre maneuver area.

Fifth Division News

Orders were issued this week for the movement of the 1st Battalion, 19th Field Artillery, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to join the 5th Division at Ft. McClellan, Ala., "as soon as practicable."

In addition the Department authorized the Commanding General of the Fifth Corps area to send the balance of the 5th Division's artillery (the 19th and 21st Field Artillery Regiments) from Knox to McClellan "when the Commanding General, Fourth Corps Area, has informed you that he is prepared to receive them."

The movement will likely be made very soon, for the new artillery camp in the Division area at Ft. McClellan has been completed.

Two new Army Chaplains have reported to the Fifth Division for duty. They are Chaplain John J. Jedlowski, attached to the 2nd Infantry, and Chaplain Samuel E. Donald, attached to the 10th Infantry. The Division Chaplain, Joseph O. Ensrud has been performing all the chaplain duties since his arrival 1 Nov.

While no definite date has been set for the arrival of the 5th Division's Artillery units from Fort Knox, the new artillery camp in the Division area has been completed. The 19th and 21st Field Artillery Regiments have been concentrating on field firing at Knox and will be ready to join their division as soon as additional motor transportation becomes available.

The 15th Observation Squadron from Scott Field, Ill., is expected to arrive the latter part of this week and will be billeted near the Fort McClellan landing field, a short distance from the Division's main camp. Like the artillery, the air unit will be able to move into an area ready for immediate occupancy.

Units of the Infantry and Field Artillery have been assigned to combat teams as follows: 2nd Infantry—3rd Battalion, 19th FA; 10th Infantry—2nd Battalion, 19th FA; 11th Infantry—1st Battalion, 19th FA.

During the months of November and December the Infantry regiments practically completed unit training. All of the recruits, numbering approximately nine hundred, were trained and turned to duty with their organizations.

The months of January and February will be devoted to technical training in the newly received M-1 rifles, 37 MM Anti-tank guns, and firing of 81 MM mortars and .50 caliber machine guns.

While smaller units are completing this

technical training, staffs of battalions and higher units are receiving considerable practice in command post exercises and similar staff training projects.

On January 4th the 7th Engineer Battalion, commanded by Maj. Aubrey H. Bond, gave an excellent demonstration of establishing and destroying road blocks, laying of mine fields, and general demolition for which the Engineers are usually responsible.

Sixth Division

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Intensified recruiting has brought in more than 150 men for service in the Streamlined Sixth Division within the past three weeks, and about 250 more are anticipated in the next two weeks from a special recruiting party from the division, now working within a radius of 150 miles of Columbia.

When this quota has been secured, all vacancies remaining in the division will have been filled, and its personnel will total some 8,550 officers and men, the full peace-time strength.

The 2nd Balloon Squadron, from Fort Bragg, N. C., arrived on 3 Jan. for two or three weeks' training, under command of Major Nell Creighton. The 3rd Observation Squadron, from Langley Field, is due to arrive 23 Jan. for extended training with the division; two of its officers, Capt. Herbert E. Rice and 1st Lt. Frederick E. Calhoun, were here on 4 Jan. for a conference with Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott, Sixth Division commander, preparatory to bringing their squadron into the maneuver area.

The 2d Battalion of the 83rd Field Artillery is to arrive from Fort Bragg on 10 Jan., under the command of Lt. Col. Edwin A. Zundel; the following day the 2d Battalion of the 4th Field Artillery, also from Fort Bragg, will arrive under the command of Lt. Col. Ira T. Wyche. Both units are to be attached to the Sixth for approximately two weeks training.

USMA Awards

West Point, N. Y.—Athletic insignia, in football, soccer, and cross-country, have been awarded to 114 members of Army's varsity and plebe fall athletic squads, according to special orders just published by Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

Winners of awards are as follows:

Football

Major Sports "A"—Emory S. Adams, James G. Dubuison, Arthur T. Frontczak, James Lotozo, William H. Mullin, Harry A. Stella, Frederick J. Yeager, Edwin W. Brown, William G. Gillis, Lawrence V. Greene, Joseph S. Grygiel, John F. Harris, Stanton C. Hutson, Alexander F. Muzyk, Clyde A. Thompson, Robert R. Evans, Kenneth F. Hanst, Jr., John E. Hatch, Jr., Harry W. Hoffner, Carl Helmstetter, Joe D. Hennessey, Richard L. Hennessey, Theodore J. Michel, Raymond P. Murphy, James M. Rooney, Jr., Frank D. Waddell.

Academy Monogram—James F. Berry, Albert H. Bethune, Joseph M. Cole, David R. Crocker, Charles G. Esau, Ernest B. Jones, William M. Kasper, George T. Larkin, Everett DeW. Light, James W. Milner, John E. Minihan, Ivan Satten, James R. Taylor, Rush S. Wells, Curtis W. Chapman, Elkin L. Franklin, Herbert W. Frawley, Felix J. Gerace, Paul J. O'Brien, Richard B. Polk, Dick S. Von Schrittz, Joseph J. Weidner, William E. Corley, Jr., Clair A. Duffie, Thomas T. Galloway, John W. Harrell, Thomas P. Hineci, Roy W. Johnson, Richard W. Maffry, Jero W. Maupin, Frank C. Seefeld, George R. Selp, John H. Shaffer, Gene C. Smith, Joel R. Stephens, Frederic H. Tate, Miles L. Wachendorf, Ernest J. White, Jr., James N. Wood.

Class Numerals—Joseph W. Benson, Kenrie L. Berry, John H. Buckner, James J. Cobb, Edmund B. Edwards, Vasco J. Fenil, Lawrence M. Fitzpatrick, James F. Frakes, McGlachlin Hatch, Lee B. James, Herschel A. Jarrell, James E. Kelleher, Theodore T. Lutzykowski, Marion H. May, Henry J. Mazur, James A. McKinney, James R. Michael, Benjamin W. Mills, Jr., John O. Powers, Jr., Ernest C. Raulin, John E. Roberts, Louis T. Seith, John C. Stohle, Walter R. Tallafiero, William H. Tallant, Donald W. Thompson, Robert U. Whitlow, Willard B. Wilson.

Soccer

Minor Sports "A"—Marshall Cloke, Victor G. Conley, Francis T. Devlin, Charles B. Hazeltine, Ronald M. Kolda, Robert C. Raleigh, John MacN. Wright, Kenneth O. Desert, George H. Stillson, Edison K. Walters, Charles H. Garvin, Henry P. Kozlowski, Matthew J. Redlinger.

Academy Monogram—Dan P. Briggs, Fran-

cis J. Crown, Walter J. Fellenz, Robert L. Williams, Alfred G. Hayduk, Joseph L. Knowlton, Ellwood T. Claggett.

Class Numerals—Roy L. Bowlin, Victor A. Cherbak, Norman D. Cota, Hal F. Crain, Rexford H. Dettre, George M. Ederle, Henry J. Edrey, Edward P. Foote, James O. Frankosky, Eaton A. Gorellington, John G. Hoyt.

Cross Country

Minor Sports "A" with 1" Gold Star—Frank A. de Latour, Robinson R. Norris, Raymond S. Sleeper, Dean T. Vanderhoef, George B. Moore, William W. Brier.

Academy Monogram—Harold C. Brown, Burdett E. Huesly; Samuel M. Patton, Gibson Niles, Carey H. Brown.

Class Numerals—William H. Dannacher, William E. Hensel, Frederick M. King, Benjamin Norris, Emmett R. Wenckley.

Sports Managers

Football—Thomas C. Chamberlain and Francis R. Sullivan.

Soccer—Leonard M. Orman and James H. Pitman.

Cross Country—Solomon T. Willis.

National Guard Activities

The Comptroller General this week ordered that commuted ration money of a corporal in the Pennsylvania National Guard who had contracted injury during maneuvers at Manassas, Va., this summer not in line of duty, not be paid for the period the enlisted man was in hospital after expiration of the training period.

The enlisted man suffered pulmonary hemorrhage on 5 Aug. 1939 and was confined in hospital until 25 Aug., though maneuvers lasted only from 5 to 19 Aug. It was held that the corporal could not be furnished rations for the period 20 to 25 Aug.

Brig. Gen. James E. Edmonds, of New Orleans, La., this week was granted federal recognition by the National Guard Bureau as a major general, commanding the 23rd Cavalry Division. Promotion of General Edmonds climaxes 38 years of service with the National Guard. He enlisted in the National Guard as private of cavalry 1 Sept. 1902 and served until 1 Sept. 1906. He was commissioned major, adjutant general's department in 1912, serving two months. Was commissioned first lieutenant of field artillery in 1914 and promoted to captain the next year. He was called to Federal duty the next year and again during the World War, when he rose to colonel. He was commissioned colonel of cavalry in the National Guard in 1923, and brigadier general of the line in 1936.

Promotion of General Edmonds leaves vacant the command of the 55th Cavalry Brigade.

Thanks to the recent increases in the National Guard, one adjutant general is entitled to a higher rank in the National Guard of the United States. He is Guy N. Henninger, adjutant general of Nebraska, who was promoted from colonel to brigadier general in the National Guard of the United States.

First of the units of the new 20th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), Battery F, has been organized at Ruston, La.

Battery D of the 165th Field Artillery, a 75-mm. truck-drawn gun regiment of the 21st Cavalry Division has been formed at Dumont, N. J.

Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau, and Mrs. Blanding will be feted with a dinner dance on 24 Jan. to honor him upon completion of four years' service as chief of the bureau. On 31 Jan., General Blanding will return to his post as commanding general of the 31st Division. This post, however, he will also relinquish on 9 Nov. 1940 when he reaches retirement age of 64 years.

During his four years in Washington, Brig. Gen. Louis F. Guerre, commanding general of the 61st Infantry Brigade has acted as commander of the 31st Division.

The dinner dance will begin at 7:45 p. m. at the Army and Navy Country Club. To it will be invited all the officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau and their wives and all officers of the General Staff. Col. Frederic W. Boye, Cav., USA, head of the administrative section of the National Guard Bureau, is in charge of arrangements.

War in the Air

The use of air power in Europe's current wars has been characterized by marked restraint insofar as it applies to the Anglo-Franco-German conflict, while in the Polish campaign, and to some extent in Finland, it was employed heavily against troops as well as strategic centers.

While both the British and the Germans have made forays against each other it must be noted that neither side has engaged in any large scale mass bombing, confining their activities to relatively small attacks on purely military installations and to ships in the water.

Opinions vary as to the reasons for the powers refraining from the use of air forces in the Douhet manner. Many influences are affecting the situation, but the strongest fact probably is the desire to conserve air materiel and personnel to the end that the full force of air power may be available for coordinated use with ground forces when major military operations are decided upon. Then again, despite statements to the contrary, there is little doubt but that both sides hope peace will be attained without a major military offensive. To embark on large scale air operations, they feel, would arouse the military spirit of the enemy and burn the bridges to an early peace.

The British believe the Germans have not engaged in mass bombing because the Luftwaffe is conscious of the vulnerability of its own industrial areas to air attack. Sixty percent of the Reich's industries are in the readily accessible Ruhr area, the British claim. The British also assert that the Germans are using their small scale bombing expeditions as "training flights." On one raid over the Shetlands, it is reported, a German plane was shot down and the pilot captured unharmed. He told the British, they reported, that the 14 pilots employed on the raid were all volunteers from different units of the German Air Force. From this the British deduce that these pilots are being given training in such raids so that when the time arrives for mass raiding each unit will have in it some pilots who already have had experience over England.

In Poland, where air power was used in conjunction with a general large scale military operation, it is pointed out that such power was employed in the precise manner expected by tacticians. The first objective was the destruction of Polish air power by bombing air fields, hangars, depots, etc. Next step was the destruction of the enemy's lines of communications, while actual operations against the enemy's ground forces came last. Should a major offensive open on the Franco-German front, a repetition of such procedure may be anticipated.

In Finland air power also is being used in connection with major land operations whenever the weather has permitted. Much of the time it has been so foggy that action was suspended. While it has been reported that the Russians used their bombers in wanton destruction of life in cities, it is also true that they have attacked military installations. For example, during their raids on Helsinki the Russians (flying their S. B. bombers powered with two Wright cyclone engines) also bombed the nearby Leningrad airport.

The War on Land

Despite reports of fierce engagements in Finland, it appears that the week now drawing to a close has seen little actual change along the fronts.

Despatches repeatedly report Russian divisions as being wiped out, but a careful sifting shows that the 163rd Soviet Division, which was reported as "wiped out" last week, has suffered additional losses, while the 44th Division also has been hard hit by the determined Finns. These two divisions are both on the Eastern front where the Russians are attempting to drive the 120 miles across Finland to Oula on the Gulf of Bothnia in order to cut the nation in half.

Looking back over the progress of the invasion it seems evident that Stalin was badly served by his intelligence section before the war. He was told that the

Finns were discontented, that they were ripe for communism, that they would welcome rather than oppose Red troops. The second error followed naturally—Stalin sent out a force which should have been adequate in size (estimated at 20 divisions) but neglected to give it the artillery support necessary to blast the way for the Infantry.

Even now Helsinki admits the Russians are occupying about 5,000 square miles of Finnish territory. Reports, too, say that Artillery support is being brought up behind the Red troops strung out from Kolisto, on the east end of the Gulf of Finland, to Sortalahti on the west shore of Lake Ladoga. This would seem to confirm the belief of many observers that the main drive will be made from that region perhaps supported by a movement of the Red troops now at Kitehi northeast of Lake Ladoga. While the attacks on the Eastern front are continuing, it is thought that the long lines of communications necessary for Russia to maintain them will prevent any major effort. It is pointed out, too, that while a push across the "waistline" would cut Finland in two and isolate her from land connection with Sweden it would serve no lasting purpose, for Finns are still able to operate across the narrow Gulf of Bothnia. Ample ports would be available for this purpose, for south of Oula and north of the Aland Islands are many towns with rail terminals, such as Raabe, Kokkola, Pietarsaari, Uusikaarlepyy, Vaasa, Kaskinen, and Mantiyuoto.

The War at Sea

Increased use of aircraft by Germany against merchant shipping and travelers characterized this week's activities on the sea.

On 11 Jan. German airplanes flew over English and Scottish coasts, in the region of the Firth of Forth naval base, along the Thames and Humber Rivers and along the Kentish and Essex coasts. An unidentified steamer and three cargo vessels were bombed and machine-gunned and a trawler attacked.

Naval losses of the warring powers to date with cause of loss or damage are as follows:

BRITISH	
Lost	
Courageous, carrier	torp. by sub.
Royal Oak, battleship	torp. by sub.
Rawalpindi, armed liner	shelled
Oxley, submarine	shelled
Blanche, destroyer	shelled
Gypsy, destroyer	struck mine
Duchess, destroyer	collision
Mustiff, minesweeper	struck mine
Aragante, minesweeper	?
Northern Rover, trawler	?
Washington, trawler	struck mine
Wm. Hallett, minesweeper	struck mine
James Ludford, trawler	?
Ray of Hope, minesweeper	struck mine
Loch Doon, trawler	?
Kingston Comedian, trawler	collision

Damaged	
A Queen Elizabeth class BB*	torpedoed
Repulse, battle cruiser	bombed by plane
Ark Royal, carrier	bombed by plane
Iron Duke, battleship	bombed by plane
Exeter, heavy cruiser*	shelled by plane
Ajax, light cruiser	shelled by plane
Achilles, light cruiser	shelled by plane
Belfast, light cruiser*	torpedoed
Southampton, light cruiser	bombed by plane
Edinburgh, light cruiser	bombed by plane
Jersey, destroyer*	torp. by sub.
Mohawk, destroyer	bombed by plane
Kittiwake, patrol vessel*	bombed

*Two unidentified submarines and an unidentified Canadian destroyer have also been damaged.

FRANCE	
Lost	
Pluton, minelaying cruiser	explosion
GERMANY	
Lost	
Ad. Graf Spee, heavy cruiser	scuttled
Este, patrol boat	?
Unidentified patrol boat	?
15-35 submarines	various

Damaged	
Lt. Cruiser of Koenigsberg cl.	torp. by sub.
Lt. Cruiser, Leipzig or	
Koenigsberg class	torp. by sub.
Hvy. Cruiser, Bluecher class	torp. by sub.
Possibly some submarines	

POLAND
All ships of the small Polish Navy, except three destroyers, the Blyskawica, Grom and Burza, and two submarines, the Orzel and Wilk, which are now serving with the British Main Fleet, are believed to have been sunk

or captured by the Germans in the first days of the war. Probable losses include one destroyer, three submarines, one minelayer, two gunboats, one torpedo boat, totaling 7,870 tons, and about seventy-one small miscellaneous craft, including minesweepers, tugs, river monitors, gunboats, river motor boats and a training ship.

More Men For Cavalry

The Cavalry has been assigned 420 additional recruits for inclusion in its new 6th Reconnaissance Regiment.

The new recruits will be obtained by cutting the allotments of the Infantry and Field Artillery and filling vacancies in those arms by enlistments in the 6th Cavalry. This is a temporary reversal of the long trend towards reducing the Cavalry to create other units of the Army.

All additions to the Corps Reconnaissance Regiment will be in grade of private. Accordingly, it will be necessary to appoint acting noncommissioned officers to enable the unit to be formed in accordance with tables of organization for full peace strength of 1,088 enlisted men, including the 28-man band. The regiment now has 659 enlisted men, and at time of conversion was not expected to be expanded unless a further increase was made in the Army.

Although the 6th Cavalry is thus to be boosted to full peace strength in time to participate in corps maneuvers, no move will be made similarly to increase the 4th Cavalry, which is also to be converted into a corps reconnaissance regiment. Conversion will be made at present strength. The 6th Cavalry, on the other hand will consist of two squadrons and a headquarters troop. One squadron will have three rifle troops of portee cavalry; the other will be mechanized, having two troops of scout cars and a motorcycle troop—first unit of its kind in the Army.

There will also be no attempt at this time, since the budget does not provide for a further increase in the Army, to carry out suggested changes in the horse regiments of the Cavalry. The War Department, however, will proceed with the printing of new tables of organization for these regiments. Charts of organization call for boosting of peace strengths from present 744 men to 1,122 men, and reduction of war strengths from 1,608 to 1,192 men, leaving the new war strength only 70 men greater than peace strength. Present organization calls for six troops in peace and 12 in war; the new organization would have nine troops in peace and war.

To obtain the 420 men for the 6th Cavalry, the Field Artillery is giving up 222 men and the Infantry 207 men. These latter will come from the two-battalion regiments, the 6th Infantry suffering a reduction of 25 men in its allotted strength, and the 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 22nd, 28th and 34th Infantry Regiments suffering re-

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since January 5, 1940

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Frank D. Luckland (Brig. Gen., Wing Commander), Air Corps, No. 29. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Joseph C. Mahaffey, CE, No. 39. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Paul S. Reinecke, CE, No. 40.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—James A. Killian, Cav., No. 33. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Will G. Gooch, QMC, No. 44. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Maurice J. McGuire, Inf., No. 45.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Charles Carlton, Inf., No. 71. Last nomination to the grade of Major—LeRoy A. Walshall, AC, No. 88. Vacancies—None. Senior Captain—Lucas V. Beau, Jr., AC, No. 89.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—James A. Ronin, AC, No. 3262.

Last nomination to the grade of Captain—William J. Clinch, Jr., AC, No. 42.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Ralph Mack, Kellogg, AC, No. 1935.

Non-Promotion List

No change since last report.

Warrant Officers

Argalus Bourne Bratton, appointed Warrant Officer, January 9, 1940.

517 on the eligible list to be Warrant Officers.

ENLISTED PROMOTION STATUS

There are published below promotions made during the period between 7 Dec. 1939 and 9

Jan. 1940 (with exception of promotions incidental to expansion of the Army which have been published during the past month) in the grades and branches in which promotions are made by the Chiefs of the Arms or Services concerned.

Quartermaster Corps

COL. E. B. GREGORY, Acting QMG. Promoted to master sergeant—William Chisholm.

Promoted to technical sergeant—Chester M. Carr.

Promoted to staff sergeant—Jesse V. Newman, David D. Baker, Lorenzo T. Durman, Rex Shely, George V. Denton, Cecil L. Algie, Clyde Stallings and Gene McArthur.

Medical Corps

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, The SG. Promoted to master sergeant—Julius C. Bryan and Daniel M. Towns.

Promoted to technical sergeant—Howard M. Saure and Charles A. McAllister.

Finance Department

MAJ. GEN. F. W. BOSCHEN, The C. of F. Promoted to technical sergeant—Philip Schrankel.

Promoted to staff sergeant—Eugene B. Whaley.

Corps of Engineers

MAJ. GEN. J. L. SCHLEY, The C. of E. Promoted to technical sergeant—Charles H. Harris.

Ordnance Department

MAJ. GEN. C. M. WESSON, The C. of O. No promotions.

Signal Corps

MAJ. GEN. J. O. MAUBORGNE, The CSO. Promoted to master sergeant—Fenton Markley and Benjamin F. Fuller.

Promoted to technical sergeant—Charles A. Myers, Mike F. Olive, Syri K. Ferguson and Clement C. Stroupe.

Promoted to staff sergeant—Grafton A. Hull, Ethel L. Adams, George E. Richards, Leonard P. Thomas, Merwyn G. Hunt, William M. Arnold, Joseph Engelbertz, Wilbur R. Munson, Albert R. Bech, Luther A. Hunziker, James H. McWilliams, James R. Dolan, Peter Ballyk, Alex Barusch, Earl E. Haynes, James A. Kempton, Theodore W. Peyton.

(These promotions were due to Army expansion and became effective 2 Jan.)

Chemical Warfare Service

MAJ. GEN. W. C. BAKER, The C. of CWS. No promotions.

Coast Artillery Corps

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC. Promoted to technical sergeant—George J. Armstrong.

Promoted to staff sergeant—John W. Gibson and Julius Katona.

Air Corps

MAJ. GEN. H. H. ARNOLD, The C. of AC. Promoted to master sergeant—Forest Smith and Carrel Shaw.

Promoted to technical sergeant—Harry L. Cameron, Martin Fleckenstein, Charles J. McEchern and Michael Mannion.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

The battle of the Budget is raging with the President insisting that his estimates shall not be exceeded nor the National Debt limit raised, and Congress manoeuvring so as to make greater provision for local interests at the expense of National Defense, and thus avoid either passage of that limit or the enactment of new taxes.

The President is being assailed in both Houses for making cuts in such matters as relief, farm benefits and the CCC, which are dear to the Congressional heart, particularly in an election year, and is faced with the demand that he permit their partial restoration and accept lower appropriations for the Army and Navy. Already, emphasis is being placed upon the fact that ships authorized have not been laid down, and that until this has been done, there is no necessity for another authorization program, the adoption of which would be followed by an appropriation with which to begin its execution.

Ostensibly to determine where cuts can be made, but really to disclose the extravagance of Federal costs, the Senate has adopted a joint resolution creating a committee of the two Houses to formulate "a comprehensive fiscal program which will tend ultimately and at the earliest practicable date to bring revenues and expenditures into balance." As the study might reflect upon the fiscal policy of the President, he is opposing it, and the House is expected to refuse to approve the resolutions. In this case, the Senate will hold an independent inquiry.

Irrespective of the results of this political battle, and even if an additional 10 per cent should be levied on income taxes, there is no doubt the Federal Government will continue the practice of deficit spending. In his Budget Message, the President anticipated a deficit for the current year of \$3.9 billions as against an estimated deficit of \$3.3 billions, and for next year a deficit of \$2.17 billion dollars obtained by reducing the capital of Federal agencies by some \$700 millions. The war has imposed heavier deficit spending upon Great Britain and France. The former plans to spend \$12 billion during its next fiscal year, one-third of which is to be raised by taxes, and the latter \$7.6 billions, \$5.8 billions of which are to be borrowed and spent during 1940 for war purposes. These figures make clear that the world is plunging deeper into debt, and that if the war continue long, as now seems probable, tremendous readjustments and wiping out of obligations will come when peace shall have been restored.

The impending downfall of the Abe Ministry in Japan is regarded as terminating the negotiations for the settlement of questions between that country and the United States. In this case, a *modus vivendi* will not replace the Treaty of Commerce which will expire on 26 January. Trade will continue under handicap between the two countries on a non-treaty basis, and additional charges will be imposed by the United States on Japanese shipping and goods. Threats of embargo continue in Washington, but there is little likelihood Congress will authorize their execution. Until Japan agrees to respect the Nine Power Treaty, the relations between her and this country will be tense.

In his Annual Message, the President mentioned the need of freeing large areas from restricted transportation discriminations. In a recent public address, Chairman Eastman of the Interstate Commerce Commission expressed the belief that sound and satisfactory policies of rate regulation between competing agencies of transportation would be developed only through the decision of successive cases and experience with practical results. The Interstate Commerce Commission now is attempting to fix reasonable rates on the basis of the estimated cost of conducting the service by the various competing agencies. Eventually, the Supreme Court will be called upon to determine what is a rea-

sonable rate. In the meantime, the railroads, which have no objection to the Commission formula, will gain especially if the Commission continue to relax the legal restrictions under which they compete with the motor bus and the airplane.

Denied the right to declare dividends on its capital stock or to pay interest on its \$70 million note to its parent company, the Associated Gas and Electric System, the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation filed this week a petition in bankruptcy. The SEC declared that its refusal to permit such payments was necessary in order "to protect the financial integrity" of companies in the Associated system, to protect their working capital, and to prevent payment of dividends out of capital or unearned surplus. Through bankruptcy, the Company hopes to reduce expenses, conserve the interests of stockholders and ensure the continued and efficient operation of the system.

Merchant Marine

This calendar year will see no such shipbuilding activity as that which characterized 1939, when the Maritime Commission placed under contract more than 80 vessels, to bring total contracted for to 141, with gross contract cost of \$345,285,356.

This is the third year of the commission's building program. Quotas call for 50 vessels a year for 10 years. Present plans of the commission are to do little more than fill the quota of 150 ships which should be attained at the end of 1940.

However, two costly vessels are included in this year's program—two luxury trans-Pacific liners on which bids will be asked this month. These vessels will be larger and faster than the America—to date largest ship built in the United States—and will probably each cost more than the \$16,000,000 that vessel cost. Among the other vessels to be built in 1940 will probably be some additional high speed tankers and a few freighters, which may be of types different than any yet constructed.

The 1941 budget funds (which will not become available until this year is half over) ask \$200,000,000 for the Maritime Commission and give it authority to obligate itself in contracts for an additional \$150,000,000. Even if this sizeable sum is voted, a great part of it will go to pay for vessels already under contract.

Mail Line Extends Service

Baltimore Mail Steamship Company has received Maritime Commission approval of extension of its New York-California run to include ports in the Far East. The new itinerary of vessels of the company will be: New York, Baltimore, Cristobal, Balboa, Acapulco, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Yokohama, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Balboa, Cristobal, New York and Boston.

Permission to follow this route has been granted for six months, subject to cancellation by the commission on 60 days' notice. The company will share with American President Lines any profits on Far East business originated by American President Lines. Baltimore Mail Steamship Company receives no operating subsidy under the new agreement. Any four of the five vessels of the company may be operated on the new route.

Another application for change of service informally submitted to the commission is of Lykes Brothers Steamship Company—one of the trans-Atlantic operators hit by the neutrality act—to operate direct service from Gulf ports to West Coast of South America. The application has never been submitted formally and it probably would be opposed by United Fruit Company and Grace Lines, which maintain such a service on a transshipment basis.

Officer Reports Here

Capt. A. T. Bidwell, USN, reported early this month for duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

MERCHANT MARINE

Supplementary Appropriations

The House Committee on Appropriations this week reported the bill making additional appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, Coast Guard, and Federal Bureau of Investigation for the fiscal year 1940, making a reduction of \$4,800,000 in the estimates.

A tabular statement of the amounts recommended by the committee follows:

	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
War Department	\$119,969,842	\$116,218,345
Navy Department	\$146,019,256	\$145,082,238
Federal Bureau of Investigation	1,475,000	1,475,000
Coast Guard, including Lighthouse Service	4,475,425	4,422,325
Total	\$271,969,523	\$267,197,908

And contractual authority of \$2,450,000.

The bill was passed by the House yesterday, that body reducing the total \$2,551,646 below the total recommended by the committee. The House cuts were effected by shaving small amounts from many items.

National Defense Study

The Senate this week passed a resolution providing for the creation of a 24 man committee consisting of 6 members of the Senate Finance Committee, six members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, six members of the House Ways and Means Committee and six members of the House Appropriations Committee to study the President's budget recommendations.

This study would place particular emphasis on the national defense items, which have been maintained at the expense of slashes in other appropriations.

Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, on the floor of the Senate, demanded that the committee give careful study to the national defense estimates. Senator Pat Harrison, of Miss., author of the resolution stated that both Senate and House leaders on appropriations and legislative committees should be consulted.

On the other side of the Capitol, the Navy Department, in a letter to the House Naval Affairs Committee, declared that in light of the report of the Hepburn Board and existing studies, it would "require an entirely unnecessary duplication of work" to make a study of naval defense requirements as suggested by Representative Bates of Mass., in a House Joint Resolution.

Senator Byrnes, of S. C., Chairman of the naval subcommittee of the Senate

Appropriations Committee, declared that his body will make a careful survey of naval estimates when the bill reaches the Senate.

Representative Van Zandt has introduced a joint resolution, providing for the establishment of a "National Defense Commission for the purpose of surveying the national defense resources and requirements of the United States, including the advisability of adopting a permanent, progressive national defense policy, the establishment of a Department of National Defense, and a National Defense Planning Board."

More Men for Cavalry

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ductions of 26 men each.

The Field Artillery will give up men who were surplus in three of its horse-drawn regiments. Allotment of the 82nd Field Artillery will be cut by 120 men, allotment of the 6th Field Artillery by 23 men; allotment of the 1st battalion of the 3rd Field Artillery by 44 men, and allotment of the 2nd battalion of the 3rd Field Artillery by 35 men.

It was also learned this week that statements that two Cavalry Divisions would participate in maneuvers in the South this year with the five triangular Infantry Divisions were not strictly accurate, in that the 2nd Cavalry Division as such will not participate.

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LOS ANGELES

Hawaiian Dept. Activities

With the holidays topping the monthly calendar, troops of the Hawaiian Separate Coast Artillery Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, completed the month of November with little else than routine activities.

The Brigade was represented in the Armistice Day parade held near Kapiolani Park in Honolulu by troops from the Harbor Defenses of Honolulu. Under command of Maj. D. L. Dutton, Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, 16th CA at Ft. DeRussy, Batteries A and C, 16th CA, and Batteries E and F, 55th CA, marched in parade. The 16th CA Band, led by Warrant Officer Olaf M. Nord, also participated in the parade.

Other ceremonies held during the month found the Harbor Defenses of Honolulu, commanded by Col. Wm. D. Frazer, staging an evening parade and band concert at Ft. DeRussy on 21 Nov.; and the 16th CA (AA), commanded by Col. Chas. K. Wing, holding a Regimental Retreat Parade at Ft. Shafter on 30 Nov. Prior to the latter event the antiaircraft regiment held a practice parade at 8:30 a.m. 25 Nov.

The Brigade radio system received a "going over" in the Department 24 hour exercise, held from 9:00 a.m. 21 Nov. to 9:00 a.m. 22 Nov. The entire circuit, headed by the section at Brigade Headquarters, participated in the exercise.

The HSCAB received its share of the large number of new ratings for enlisted men handed out by the War Department with an order from the Chief of Coast Artillery's office promoting twelve Staff non-commissioned officers and appointing three new Staff Sergeants.

A change in the staff at Brigade Headquarters finds Lt. Col. R. S. Barr replacing Lt. Wm. A. Call as Brigade Ordnance Officer. Lt. Call leaves for the mainland on 2 Dec. He is assigned to the Raritan Arsenal. Col. Barr was on duty with the Hawaiian Ordnance Depot previous to his assignment at Brigade Headquarters.

Organizations of the 64th CA (AA) completed their final one-third of the annual night target practices at Nanakuli Beach on the West shore of Oahu on 9 Nov. Illumination for the practice was supplied by the 3rd Battalion, Battery I, a machine gun organization, is still in the field and probably will complete their practice and return to their home garrison at Ft. Shafter about 10 Dec.

Also engaged currently in one of their three annual service practices is the 3rd Battalion, under the command of Maj. Caesar R. Roberts. Unfavorable weather conditions has caused a number of delays, and the exercise will continue into the month of December.

18th Wing

During the month of November all units of the 18th Wing continued their intensive training in aerial and ground tactics. Aerial training included bombing, gunnery, aerobatics, navigation, instrument flying and training of pilots and co-pilots for multi-engine airplanes. Ground training included navigation schools, communications schools, NCO schools, recruit schools, aerial journeyman instruction and link trainer instruction.

The 6th and 19th Pursuit and the 26th Attack Squadrons conducted field training at Bellows Field during the month. This training included various phases of aerial and ground machine gunnery, aerial bombing and small arms firing.

Cooperative missions were flown during the month with various units of the Hawaiian Division and the H. S. C. A. Brigade.

Schofield Barracks

Schofield Barracks, housing the large Oahu fighting elements which comprise the Hawaiian division on the island, took its cue the month of November in complying with the army at large to fulfill its part of the extensive training period.

Under command of Maj. Gen. William H. Wilson the mobile division alternated in moving its arms and equipment out to various defense positions on hurried departure calls. These brief excursions by small units and Armistice and Thanks-

giving Day, which was celebrated and observed on Thursday, 23 Nov., according to the President's directive, were the only interruptions on the otherwise busy month of routine training.

Too, the month witnessed increased study in different schools conducted under supervision of key officers. Following Col. Hayes', G-3 at Hawaiian department headquarters, speech early in the month the Division G-3, Lt. Col. Robert L. Spragins, held the last week of the month an advanced school for brigade officers on Mission and Planning for the Hawaiian Division.

Under command of Brig. Gen. Dan I. Sultan the 22nd Infantry Brigade, composed of the 27th and 35th Infantry regiments, engaged in preparations to determine their outstanding rifle squads which shall compete for Chief of Infantry Combat Squad. The 35th regiment in the middle of the month was holding annual bayonet practice. Alert practice held attention of several 27th infantry units. The first week of the month the 35th infantry was alerted the entire week, establishing camps in their sector and holding field exercises.

Intensive combat firing concluded the month of training for the 27th infantry. Musketry, squad and platoon firing was featured. Several brigade communications exercises filled in for both regiments on several occasions.

Rifle companies of the 21st Infantry Brigade also commenced tests in the Chief of Infantry competition. Other outstanding training was miniature combat firing, combat principles, night problems, rapid departures, study of civil disturbances, heavy weapons training, full field inspections, scouting and patrolling, map reading and several beach reconnaissances.

Maj. W. P. Waltz, brigade plans and training officer, conducted a brigade

school for all officers and maneuver officers, lecturing on the brigade's mission.

With the departure of the US Grant during the month the 21st Infantry Brigade bid aloha to its commanding general, Brig. Gen. Philip B. Peyton. Col. Martyn H. Shute, commander of the 21st Infantry regiment, assumed command upon the general's departure. Until further notice Col. Shute holds both commands.

Training for the 11th Field Artillery Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison's command, was multiple and diversified during November. Road marches held major attention of the many units contained in the 8th, 11th and 13th Field Artillery regiments which comprise this brigade.

Firing of 155s was held by the 8th Field Artillery on Waianae's beach on the northwestern shore of Oahu. The 11th Field Artillery held their firing on the artillery ranges on the reservation. The 13th Field Artillery fired their 75s on the range. Demonstrations of such were staged for the 21st Infantry brigade. Anti-aircraft defense with attack missions were also held by the brigade.

In their officers' advanced school the brigade assembled in their theatre to hear Col. Conrad H. Lanza, FA, lecture on The European Situation. Col. Lanza is G-1 on Gen. Wilson's staff at Hawaiian Division Headquarters.

The 3rd Engineer Regiment of the Division was busy with their many construction projects in and around the post in addition to maintaining their regular military duties at proper level. The 11th Signal Company was involved with many radio and communication problems during the month.

The Hawaiian Division Pack Train was out on trails for many training problems, employing use of the animal units, the wagon, pack and horse sections. They contributed in large measure to one of

the month's delightful events, the Annual Hawaiian Division Fall Horseshow.

The one day meeting held in the Division Horseshow Ring drew several thousand spectators. Oahu's major plantations entered many of their mounts to augment the strings used by army riders, most of them government mounts belonging to the Pack Train. It was one of the best fall one day shows held in Schofield's history. Directing the show was the Division Inspector General, Lt. Col. Frederick Herr, Cavalry.

Air Officer Sets Golf Record

Capt. Kenneth A. Rogers, AC, Maxwell Field, Ala., established a new course record on 4 Jan. on the flying field's difficult 18-hole layout when he shot a sparkling 66 which was six under perfect figures. He was playing a practice round with Maj. Augustine F. Shea, AC, Capt. Carl R. Storrie, AC, and Capt. Howard M. Turner, AC, at the time.

Captain Rogers' 66 bettered the scores turned in by a four star foursome consisting of Horton Smith, Harry Cooper, Jimmy Thompson and Lawson Little which played an 18-hole exhibition match at Maxwell Field in December 1937.

Rank for General Hines

Admirers of Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, USA-Ret., former chief of staff of the Army, are seeking legislation to advance him to the rank of general on the retired list. The higher rank was requested by his friends in Wheeling, W. Va., and was endorsed by H. C. Ogden, Wheeling publisher, in letters to members of the state delegation. Mr. Ogden in a letter to Representative Randolph pointed out that of the other three chiefs of staff who have retired since the World War, all were given the retired rank of general.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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ACTUAL COLOR PHOTOGRAPH. Bennett Partin, North Carolina tobacco farmer, shows flowering tobacco plant — from which seeds are obtained. U. S. Government methods of raising tobacco are used on Mr. Partin's farm. Below: Mr. M. J. Moye in action.



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